

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Group Presidents Condemn Bolivian Coup	A 1
Support for New OAS Conference	A 1
Possible Siles Zuazo Role	A 1
Colombian President Notes Progress in Andean Pact	A 2
Protection for Underwater Resources Sought	A 2

ARGENTINA

Soviet Foreign Ministry Secretary Arrives for Visit	B 1
Grain Sale Figures Given for Communist Countries	B 1
Luciano Menendez Releases Political Program	B 1

BOLIVIA

President Garcia Meza Calls for Noninterference	C 1
Statement to Foreign Press	C 1
Invitation to Foreign Delegations	C 3
'Great Satisfaction' in La Paz Over Argentine 'Recognition'	C 3
Interior Minister To Release List of Prisoners	C 4
Country Tranquil	C 4
Banzer Orders Supporters To Shun New Government	C 5
Paz Estenssoro's Whereabouts Reported	C 5
Files of Church-Associated Organization Seized	C 5
Santa Cruz Prefect Closes Radio Station	C 5
Garcia Meza Orders Brazilian Journalist Released	C 5

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Decorates Visiting Mexican President	D 1
Other Activities	D 1
Joint Declaration	D 2
Imports of Mexican Oil To Increase Fivefold	D 2
Increased Trade Sought With USSR, East Europe	D 3
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 23 Jul]	
Company Can Manufacture Alloys for Nuclear Plants [O GLOBO 23 Jul]	D 4
Two Policemen Sentenced in Kidnapping Case [JORNAL DO BRASIL 22 Jul]	D 4
Briefs: Oil Prospecting Contract	D 4

CHILE

Costa Rican Ambassador Explains Carazo's Statement	E 1
Heavy MIR Casualties Reported in Bank Robberies	E 1
Church Protests Police Raids, Detentions	E 1
Special Department Created for Liaison With Church	E 2
Uruguayan Army Commander Queirolo Begins Visit	E 2

COLOMBIA

Turbay Asks Postponement of Candidate Designation	F 1
Political Reaction	F 1
Turbay Views Border Conflict, Amnesty, Bolivia	F 1
Briefs: Military Service for Women	F 2

ECUADOR

Government Announces Public Transportation Plan	G 1
Gradual Restoration of Service	G 1
Additional Information	G 2
Socialist Party Position	G 3

PARAGUAY

Foreign Minister Announces Recognition of New Bolivian Government	H 1
EL COLORADO Scores U.S. State Department on Gonzalez Issue [24 Jul]	H 1
Judge Orders Release of Political Prisoner Vargas [ABC COLOR 26 Jul]	H 2
Febrerista Youth Group Reports Arrest of Peasant Leaders [ABC COLOR 25 Jul]	H 2

PERU

New 16-Member Civilian Cabinet Sworn In	J 1
Belaunde Receives Soviet Delegation Head	J 1
Belaunde Delivers First Speech as President	J 2
Government Turns Over Newspapers to Former Owners	J 2
Congress Approves Broad Labor, Political Amnesty	J 3
Polish Diplomat Says Relations With Peru 'Very Positive' [EXPRESO 22 Jul]	J 3

PANAMA

Editorial Urges Closer Ties With Caribbean Countries [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 26 Jul]	N 1
Prices of Petroleum Byproducts Increase	N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Government Continues To Oppose Land Cession to Guatemala [THE BELIZE SUNDAY TIMES 13 Jul]	P 1
Officials Return From Nicaragua; Praise Junta's Work	P 1
Prime Minister Price Leaves for Panama	P 2

COSTA RICA

Details of Oil-Credit Plan To Be 'Announced' 3 Aug	P 2
Further Report	P 2

EL SALVADOR

Foreign Minister Comments on Arms Smuggling in Costa Rica [EL MUNDO 24 Jul]	P 3
Defense Minister Urges Cooperation With Government [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 24 Jul]	P 3
EL INDEPENDIENTE Views U.S. Military Aid [25-26 Jul]	P 4
ERP Issues Communique on Mid-July Actions	P 5

GUATEMALA

Army Denies Clash With British Troops in Belize	P 5
More Than 30 People Die in San Juan Cotzal Clash	P 6
Army Bulletin [PRENSA LIBRE 29 Jul]	P 7

NICARAGUA

Government May Quit OAS Unless Action Taken on Bolivia	P 7
Soviet Ambassador Denies USSR Building Airbase	P 8
Sandinists Say Northern Sector 'Under Control'	P 8
New Front Claims Credit for Bombing Leon, Embassies	P 8
'Direct Line' Features Members of FPR	P 9
Clandestine Anticommunist Station Broadcast in April	P 15
[PRENSA LIBRE 16 Jul]	
Briefs: Medicines From Bulgaria; Doctors' Return From Cuba	P 15

CUBA

GRANMA Reports Haydee Santamaria Commits Suicide	Q 1
Funeral on 29 Jul	Q 1
Almeida Eulogy	Q 1
Permission Granted to Refugees To Return Home	Q 2
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 24 Jul]	

ANDEAN GROUP PRESIDENTS CONDEMN BOLIVIAN COUP

FY300355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 29 July (AFP)--The presidents of the countries of the Andean Pact today condemned the military coup in Bolivia and called for the reestablishment of democracy in that country.

Support for New OAS Conference

FY300352 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] In Lima the governments of Peru, Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador today agreed to support the Nicaraguan petition to call for a new conference of the OAS foreign ministers. The Managua government (?seeks the support of a joint conference) to take a position on the Bolivian military regime. A possible breaking of diplomatic relations with La Paz is supported by Panama and Costa Rica.

Furthermore, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission has begun an investigation of the Bolivian situation after the military coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler and led General Garcia Meza to assume power.

The inter-American commission will not immediately go to La Paz, however, thus seeking to avoid the possibility that its visit may be interpreted as an act of recognition of the current political situation in Bolivia.

Possible Siles Zuazo Role

FY261451 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Newton Carlos Commentary relayed from Lima]

[Text] Reports in Lima that former Bolivian President Siles Zuazo, who received the most votes in the recent Bolivian elections, is in Peru, and that he may participate in the meeting of the Andean Pact presidents who will be in Lima to attend the inauguration of Peruvian President-elect Belaunde Terry, are vague but persistent. But official Peruvian circles, especially those of the future civilian government, are rather doubtful about the role of Siles Zuazo at the meeting of the Andean Pact presidents. First of all, Siles Zuazo is only the leading vote-getter in the Bolivian presidential election; when the coup headed by General Garcia Meza took place a week ago, he was not yet the president-elect. And even though he received the most votes of any presidential candidate, he did not receive an absolute majority and was awaiting, therefore, a decision by the Bolivian Congress.

Second, the Andean Pact countries--Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru--do not seem to have identical positions regarding the military coup in Bolivia. The Venezuelan Government is aggressive, while the Peruvian Government and the future civilian government are still hesitating. Colombia does not have the same aggressiveness as Venezuela and Ecuador regarding the Bolivian coup. Nevertheless, the Andean Group presidents will meet in Lima to attend the installation of the Belaunde Terry government [passage indistinct] the leading presidential candidate in Bolivia may appear here in the Peruvian capital. He may be in hiding somewhere in Peru.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT NOTES PROGRESS IN ANDEAN PACT

PY300336 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0130 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 29 Jul (LATIN)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today said that the Andean Group will attain the highest levels of progress and social justice if all the member countries have democratic systems of government.

In Lima to dedicate the headquarters of the Colombian Government trade office, Turbay Ayala said that political status can pave the way for economic integration.

He based this statement on the fact that the EEC had swiftly answered the request for a cooperation accord with the Andean Group and that this accord will be signed in 2 or 3 months in Bogota.

Turbay Ayala pointed out that in the last 2 years the Andean Pact has made more progress than during its first 8 years, and mentioned the creation of the Andean Parliament, the Court of Justice, the Cartagena Accord Board of Ministers, all of which have become international bodies and some of which have been perfected.

He described the Andean Pact as an offspring of LAFTA, and said that the latter organization had failed and will survive only if its own offspring will help turn it into a promising system for American integration.

The Colombian president said that being a member of collective integration process implies being ready to make sacrifices, to accept an interdependent system and to coexist with obstacles with a will to overcome them.

PROTECTION FOR UNDERWATER RESOURCES SOUGHT

PY252043 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] The member countries of the South Pacific Group have stated their opinion that the exploitation of mineral resources of the seabed in areas outside national jurisdictional waters must be carried out only within the framework of an international accord.

This system will have to guarantee full compliance with the principle that this zone's resources belong to humanity and will prevent negative effects on the economies of the developing countries that export these minerals.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY291555 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1635 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (TELAM)--Secretary General of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Yuriy Fokin has arrived for a 3-day visit to hold consultations with officials of the Argentine Foreign Ministry regarding topics on the agenda of the UN General Assembly to be held in New York next September.

During his stay in Argentina, Fokin will visit the Atucha nuclear plant.

GRAIN SALE FIGURES GIVEN FOR COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

PY272359 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1523 GMT 26 Jul 80

[All figures as received]

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 26 Jul (TELAM)--The USSR was the main destination for shipments of grains and their byproducts that left Bahia Blanca during the first half of this year, since 56.18 percent of the shipments were bound for that country. Communist nations--including the PRC, Poland and Cuba--received 70.95 percent of the shipments that left this port.

The USSR received 48.95 percent of the wheat, 92.01 percent of the sorghum, 74.02 percent of the corn, 11.35 percent of the oats, and 200 percent of the barley and rye sent from here.

According to the information supplied by the local branch of the national grain boards, of the 1,548,505 tons exported during the first half of the year, the Soviet Union purchased 870,098 tons, the PRC purchased 210,913 and Brazil purchased 206,346. During this period the port exported 1,183,567 tons of wheat, 183,637 tons of sorghum, 51,777 tons of corn, 17,606 tons of oats, 24,262 tons of barley and 45,887 tons of rye.

LUCIANO MENENDEZ RELEASES 'POLITICAL PROGRAM'

PY272256 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1142 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jul (NA)--Gen Luciano Merendez, ret, who in September 1979 staged a swiftly thwarted uprising against the army command, today released his own "political program" and warned that "the armed forces cannot have a party" because they "represent the nation and cannot take the side of any of the national sectors."

In a lengthy article published today by the daily LA NACION under the title "The Problems Which the Process of National Reorganization Must Resolve," Menendez states that "the armed forces must coexist with all the democratic parties which, within the framework of a true democracy, will take turns at the civilian government whom the armed forces will serve."

The retired general says: "We must point out that at this time our entire political framework is leaning to the left. It seems as if, surprised and dazzled by the demagoguery and populism of (Juan) Peron, everyone has sought to imitate him, thus launching a race toward the left in which promises, political flirting and lavishness have taken the place of serious programs, civic principles and commitment to the nation."

Menendez demands an end to options [opciones] because "it is necessary to provide the country with healthy and organized political parties capable of taking advantage of democracy to expand their cadres on the basis of clear-cut doctrines aimed at the well-being of the entire community."

He suggests that "a proper control of the votes will permit the survival of a few large parties in which generous agreements will be reached and differences will be smoothed over."

In General Menendez' opinion, the current objectives should be:

--True political, economic and popular federalism.

--Independent foreign policy.

--Free-market agricultural and industrial economy.

--Truly republican and well-balanced institutions: a morally sound and prudent executive branch, a representative legislative branch and an independent and job-secure judicial branch.

"This process of setting objectives and reorganizing the institutions of the republic must be concluded during the current military phase," according to Menendez. "If the task is left unfinished for whatever reason, we would be unnecessarily weakening the future civilian government."

Among other concrete duties of the current process, the former commander of the III Corps proposes "the implementation of an effective system of controls and punishments so that all officials will know that their carelessness or immorality will not remain unpunished."

Menendez says: "At this point we must make the following consideration: Since the most recent president [Isabel Peron] could not be subjected to a political trial, it is obvious that this trial, provided for in the constitution, can be applied to no one. This is something which has to be changed. Someone must order the trial of a bad official, because only thus--by means of an exemplary punishment applied by democracy itself--will we be able to save democracy."

He adds: "At the same time, politics will again become the supreme profession of the citizen. It will be a service once more and will motivate the healthiest and most capable persons, who will be aware that in accepting the responsibility of serving the country from public jobs their prize will be the gratitude of their fellow countrymen and their risk will be a certain and severe punishment.

"This very system of controls and punishments will be useful to preclude demagogic, totalitarian or disruptive distortions and will serve to classify, approve or reject the candidates. It will be the basic condition for choosing eligible persons and making sure that those chosen are the best available," Menendez says.

His idea is that "we must improve representativity because"--he wonders--"who of us has known his deputy? Who of us has been able to speak with him, to listen to his ideas and to tell him about our needs? We must reawaken the feeling that representatives have a duty to those who have appointed them and that the latter should be allowed to effectively participate in the government through their representatives."

Still another proposal of Menendez' political program is the "issuance of laws which will preclude the resurgence of Marxism." He also proposes the "organization of the labor movement into bodies capable of defending the true interests of the workers and not into economic and political entities aimed at supporting the ruler in power." He adds that "free association must be provided with rules which will eliminate the political role of the union and will guarantee the defense of workers' rights which no one must deny or curtail."

General Menendez outlines these rules because he believes that "the deepest changes and corrections must take place in our civic life."

He also explains "problems which require a solution" in other fields such as the need to instill new life in the family, which is the "basic social unit, in line with our Catholic religion."

On other issues, Menendez says that "if we do not want to take the daring step of moving the capital to another location, we must strengthen federalism by promoting administrative decentralization, which will restrict and change the current role of the capital as the only and exclusive center of decisionmaking."

For this he advocates encouraging "the expansion of farmlands," developing "regional industries suitable for the country," reopening "trade through the four borders and not just through the great port [Buenos Aires]," implementing "communications which will connect the provinces directly without first having to go to Buenos Aires," and encouraging a "balanced distribution of the population."

He also believes it necessary to "develop an independent foreign policy which will free us from so many useless conflicts stemming from alliances and commitments which do not serve Argentine interests."

Another of Menendez' guidelines is the "implementation of a far-flung education policy designed to stimulate national feelings, the pride of being an Argentine, the passion for freedom, the love for work, the hate of vices, the respect for religion and the family and the conviction of one's duty."

General Menendez claims that "our republican system, established through the constitution and the laws, has disappeared."

He says that "the legislative branch has lost its value and its institutional clout because some political parties believed that the benches belonged to the parties and not to the freely expressed popular will. This congress did not pass the laws which the nation needed, and its members no longer represented those who elected them."

Menendez, who participated in the ousting of the prior government, reports that "justice has been severely harmed by two clearly defined actions: the unjustified removal of judges--regardless of their rank, capabilities or prestige--by the incoming government, and the lack of a concrete program capable of shortening the time needed to issue rulings and capable of establishing an effective and timely administration of justice."

Menendez says: "The executive branch, generally led by strong party figures, always sought to prevail over the other two branches instead of working together with them in drawing up policies and strategies demanded by both domestic and foreign contingencies."

Menendez explains that "this is the reason for the citizenry's current doubts concerning the security which any future democratic system could offer them."

He warns that "we must be careful because those who do not believe in democracy have only two choices": They either become fascists or communists."

Menendez concludes by saying that "we will be pushing our fellow citizens to these extremes if we fail to prepare a truly nationalist, modern, functional and--especially--stable democracy."

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA CALLS FOR NONINTERFERENCE

Statement to Foreign Press

PY300117 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 2210 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Statement released to the foreign press by Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza in La Paz on 29 July--recorded]

[Text] Once again a deliberate attempt has been made to distort the new national reality. To avoid distortions of the principles of the national reconstruction government, I have decided to release a written statement:

The national armed forces in 1977 initiated the democratic process by calling general elections for the following year. The process was distorted due to the lack of historical vision by political leaders, who neither properly interpreted nor understood the purposes of the process; namely, the search for ways of political, democratic coexistence among all Bolivians.

The annulment of the 1978 elections at the request of the political parties themselves and the unsuccessful 1979 elections led to the formation of two unconstitutional governments. That is to say, the electoral process was disrupted by those who participated in it.

Furthermore, there was open, well-known foreign interference in favor of certain candidacies through foreign financial support that seriously undermined the national sovereignty and the Bolivian people's self-determination.

In view of these events, the armed forces time and again pointed out the seriousness of the situation and proposed corrective measures to end those irregularities, to the point of having proposed the postponement of the 29 June election in order to introduce structural changes to the electoral law and to guarantee elections which would not disregard the Bolivian people's sovereign will.

The socioeconomic chaos existing in the country created such an atmosphere of anarchy and an obvious power vacuum, that it led Mrs Lidia Queiler to resign and turn the government over to the armed forces which, complying with the institutional role bestowed upon them by the constitution, took the reins of the government.

The actions perpetrated by Castroist-communist groups resulted in an escalation of terrorism that became commonplace. The deliberate ineffectiveness of the previous government in repressing the violence unleashed in the country forced the armed forces to take drastic measures to protect the people and the national security, actions that the people now view with satisfaction.

On assuming the national government, the armed forces imposed upon themselves the implementation of basic measures aimed at achieving national reconstruction; these fall within the framework of the first stage of the process. They also set basic objectives designed to reorganize the economic, cultural and political structures and thus overcome backwardness and dependence. They pursue objectives such as strengthening the nation on the basis of integrated socioeconomic development centered on the Bolivian man.

Because of its strategic position in South America, Bolivia is inevitably linked to the historic fate of the great Latin American fatherland. Therefore, it cannot allow its territory to become a field for experiments by groups who are agents of a world power.

The government of national reconstruction is convinced that the Bolivian people are going along with the government in this process and are giving it their full support, which can be seen by the atmosphere of normality prevailing across the entire national territory.

There is no fixed period for the process started by the armed forces for carrying out internal reorganization nor a definite date for the transfer of power [back to civilians] because the idea is to install a regime which will institutionalize the country to really serve the national goals and not become a political tool for antinational interests.

We hope to consolidate a stable and efficient democracy in which freedom, justice, order and security will allow the prosperity and well-being of all the people, not of a minority.

Regarding the internal situation, we will be inflexible in enforcing measures against the bad Bolivians who try to obstruct this process, and against the divisive actions of groups who have always sought to seize power. With this in mind, my government will implement drastic measures to improve morality in public administration in order to eradicate the corruption affecting the Bolivian people.

In the economic and social fields, my government will respect and will enforce all social gains and other benefits achieved for the working class. Considering the current situation, I will demand that Bolivian private businessmen patriotically contribute to the improvement of working conditions. The economic imbalance affecting the nation will be handled responsibly through joint actions and measures aimed at stopping the inflationary process and substantially increasing the buying power of salaries.

In the international aspect, we have repeatedly said that we will respect the commitments and agreements signed until now, but we must also clearly explain that Bolivia and its armed forces will not tolerate foreign interference in its internal affairs.

As the countries of the world recognize this process of reconstruction in Bolivia, the government will extend its links of solidarity based on mutual cooperation. Therefore, as president of the republic, I emphatically state that the purpose of my government is to continue the cordial diplomatic relations with all countries of the world with only the condition of respect for the principle of noninterference and self-determination of peoples.

I would particularly like to refer to the OAS declaration, a declaration which violates the basic principles of international law and which represents an open interference in the internal affairs of our country. The problems of Bolivians, of whatever nature, must be resolved internally, without paternalism, without the official intervention of international political trustees. Therefore, Bolivia, or any other country, does not have to accept subjugation to foreign opinion. Let us say it more clearly: We are not obliged to ask for permission from the USSR, Cuba, or the United States to make this or that decision. Only Bolivians can choose their destiny.

The government of national reconstruction hereby rejects the maneuvers that are taking place both within and outside the OAS. We are well aware that nations are interdependent, but this can only operate within a framework of reciprocity and mutual respect.

The new national reality is deeply rooted and has profound causes. It is not the result of whimsical or contingent factors, but rather the outcome of a historical necessity.

The OAS has on several occasions performed the role of a colonial ministry at the service of the great northern power, but now it must examine the reality of our country, not only from the viewpoint of a hollow theoretical democracy but with free, impartial, objective criteria. It should never adopt a biased position such as the one we are now discussing.

The need to respect the principle of self-determination must be emphasized within the OAS.

Our country is free and sovereign and, just like any other nation, it is entitled to choose the government that might best serve its interests and security. And this concerns only us, Bolivians.

Since the armed forces assumed the government on 18 July, more than one country of the Andean Group has sought to distort the philosophy of the Cartagena Agreement by meddling in domestic affairs, the conduct of which are the inalienable right of every member country. In view of this circumstance, Bolivia may lose interest in remaining within a distorted integration process, since integration can also be amply achieved through bilateral agreements. This applies to economic, technological and judicial complementary action and to the implementation of infrastructural projects.

Therefore, the government of national reconstruction will maintain a clear, well-defined position. We will not accept impositions on our sovereignty, and we deeply regret some positions of interference adopted by some governments of the subregional agreement.

We will also support the establishment of a new international order based on the principles of freedom, justice and the law, which may guarantee peace, understanding, cooperation among all countries of the world. Thank you gentlemen. [applause]

[Announcer] Journalists, President Garcia Meza has concluded his statement. He will answer no questions at this time.

Invitation to Foreign Delegations

PY291646 Paris AFP in Spanish 1549 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 29 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, has invited delegations from every country in the world to visit the country in order to ascertain that the revolution that he is leading has not been carrying out a massacre, but that it is an attempt to unite all Bolivians.

This remark was made by the chief of state during a meeting in support of his regime that was held last night in government house with the participation of labor organizations, including construction workers, teachers, neighborhood groups and leaders from the so-called independent workers union.

He stated that Bolivia will face the economic blockade that some countries have brutally imposed. He added that the Bolivian people will answer this aggression with more work and greater production. Moreover, he called for full obedience to the UN Charter regarding noninterference by any country in the internal affairs of another.

At the end of his speech, Garcia Meza asked the world to respect Bolivia, and he repeated that his regime will not accept interference from anyone.

'GREAT SATISFACTION' IN LA PAZ OVER ARGENTINE 'RECOGNITION'

PY291910 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1438 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Jul (NA)--Marcelo Ostria Trigo, foreign relations under secretary of the Bolivian military government which emerged from the bloody coup on 17 July, reported today that the Argentine recognition of the new government has been received with "great satisfaction" in La Paz.

In statements made during the "Ladies and Gentlemen" program of Radio El Mundo in this capital, Ostria Trigo confirmed that the Argentine recognition of the Bolivian military government "is the first formal recognition," and he believed that "it will probably mark the way for Bolivia to resume the role that belongs to it in the concert of nations."

The spokesman of the military government stated that "there is an atmosphere of peace in Bolivia, and all the requirements necessary for normalizing our contacts with all the world have been complied with."

Ostria Trigo also commented on the OAS resolution to censure the Bolivian military government and the charges made by that organization of alleged violations of human rights. In this regard, he said that "we believe that an outrage has been committed in the OAS" and added that "fortunately, countries which are traditional friends of Bolivia have not followed suit but have absolutely respected the best traditions of the principle of nonintervention and self-determination." Ostria Trigo added that "we believe that in the OAS there has been an excess which does not at all reflect the true Bolivian situation. The charges have been made according to biased publications, not after observing the real events." Ostria Trigo also maintained that "the objective narrative given by our delegate (to the OAS) reflects the truth."

The Bolivian official further said that "we should keep in mind that the intended consultative meeting of foreign ministers will apparently not take place, obviously because there is no reason for it, because we have not endangered the peace of the continent and this is an eminently Bolivian question which we have solved in our own way according to our wishes and our needs."

When asked if the Bolivian military government had any particular business underway with the U.S. Department of State, he replied that "right now we are handling these matters in the customary way" and said that it is being "studied" whether Bolivia will send delegates to the foreign ministers' meeting which will be held in the next few days to inaugurate the organization which will replace LAFTA.

INTERIOR MINISTER TO RELEASE LIST OF PRISONERS

FY291814 Puenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1727 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 29 Jul (LATIN)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez has announced that political prisoners will be put to work on road construction or be sent into exile. He made this announcement last night over the Illimani radio network. Minister Arce said that he did not know the exact number of persons who have been arrested since the military coup which ousted interim President Lidia Gueiler 12 days ago, but he promised to release a complete list of political prisoners in the next few days.

Country Tranquil

FY291658 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jul (AFP)--The new Bolivian Government is in no position to give the number and names of political prisoners following the military coup on 17 July, because even more people are being arrested.

Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez said that tranquillity prevails throughout the country, except for some disturbances staged at night with the intention of causing trouble for the armed forces.

Colonel Arce said that international reaction to the latest events in Bolivia is the result of misinformation sent abroad by correspondents. He nevertheless reiterated that he will allow freedom of the press, but not the abuse of it; and that those who abuse it will be dealt with in accordance with the resolutions in force, regardless of their capacity as journalists.

BANZER ORDERS SUPPORTERS TO SHUN NEW GOVERNMENT

PY291943 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0117 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 28 Jul (LATIN)--Former presidential candidate Hugo Banzer Suarez has ordered his partisans not to accept posts in the military government which emerged from the 17 July coup that toppled interim President Lidia Gueiler, official party sources revealed.

The sources, which asked not be identified, also said that Bolivia's 50,000 miners are the most radical sector in the country. They are all "red" because the pro-Soviet Communist Party has politicized them, and they have foreign guerrillas, mostly Cubans, in their midst, the sources added. The same sources also said that one of the leaders of the leftist miners is Marcos Domic, a deputy elected for the Communist Party.

PAZ ESTENSSORO'S WHEREABOUTS REPORTED

PY300131 Paris AFP in Spanish 0112 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 29 Jul (AFP)--According to one of Paz Estenssoro's aides and spokesmen, the leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement is at his residence. The spokesman indicated that the former presidential candidate has no concrete plans for the future for the time being, at least not until next month.

FILES OF CHURCH-ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATION SEIZED

PY291914 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0119 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jul (LATIN)--Jaime Vergara, director of the Bolivian Research and Filing Center (Cidob), reported today that an armed civilian group had searched the office of his organization. Vergara told journalists that "they emptied the office, carrying away the files and other belongings." Cidob, an organization associated with the Catholic Church, published the political biweekly COYUNTURA and other publications.

SANTA CRUZ PREFECT CLOSES RADIO STATION

PY291551 Paris AFP in Spanish 1523 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 29 Jul (AFP)--Santa Cruz Prefect Oscar Roman Vaca has ordered Radio Maritima to close down temporarily. This radio station is owned by journalist Juan Francisco Flores.

The situation of the Bolivian radio stations has not yet been resolved. Only the so-called Nationalist Radio Network is broadcasting in La Paz, and private radio stations in the interior are only carrying music but must join the network for official newscasts.

GARCIA MEZA ORDERS BRAZILIAN JOURNALIST RELEASED

PY291721 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Brazilian journalist (Rodolfo Gamberini), correspondent of O Globo Television, was released early this morning in the Bolivian capital after spending 5 hours in the La Paz army and police headquarters. (Gamberini) met unexpectedly with President Garcia Meza, who had ordered his release.

FIGUEIREDO DECORATES VISITING MEXICAN PRESIDENT

FY291742 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpts] President Joao Figueiredo today granted Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo the Rio Branco Order in the grade of Great Cross.

President Lopez Portillo arrived at noon today at the Brasilia airbase and was met by President Figueiredo and state ministers.

In the afternoon President Lopez Portillo went to Planalto Palace, where he was met by the director of state ceremonies, (Joao de Oliveira), who accompanied him to President Figueiredo's office. President Figueiredo was awaiting him together the Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and Danilo Venturini, chief of the military cabinet. The two presidents and ministers held a 7-minute open-door meeting to which journalists accredited to government house were admitted. The office doors were then shut and the two presidents, Mexican Ambassador (Gomez Castaneda) and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro continued their meeting until 1500.

Lopez Portillo was bade farewell by President Figueiredo at the exit to the second floor of government house and was then accompanied to his car by Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and [word indistinct] ambassador.

Beginning at 1800 the Mexican president met with the diplomatic corps. Lopez Portillo was introduced to 61 foreign diplomats accredited to Brazil.

Other Activities

FY300051 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Presidents Joao Figueiredo of Brazil and Lopez Portillo of Mexico this morning visited the agriculture and livestock research center in the satellite city of Planaltina in the Federal District, where they learned about the projects developed by the Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Research Company [EMBRAPA--Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisas Agropecuarias]. While awaiting the arrival of the Mexican president, Figueiredo held an informal talk with Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile and with Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, and held a press conference.

President Figueiredo revealed that the energy problem is the main factor in the complementary economic program of Brazil and Mexico. The Brazilian president explained that Brazil has the technology which Mexico lacks in some sectors [words indistinct] exchange which could benefit both countries.

Asked how the Latin American countries could be united to defend the prices of their raw materials in view of the world recession, President Figueiredo answered: [begin Figueiredo recording] The impression I got from the visits I have made to friendly American countries is that bilateral relations [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The Brazilian president also stated that to have unity in Latin America there must be contacts and frank dialogues, and that each country must express its points of view [words indistinct] which must be defended internationally.

After the interview with Mexican and Brazilian reporters, the two presidents listened to the briefing given by the chief of the research center (Osmar Wagner) on what has been carried out by EMBRAPA.

At the end of the briefing both the Brazilian and Mexican presidents visited the areas used for growing soybeans, forage, corn and wheat and for pastures and horticulture.

On returning to the office of the research center, the two presidents said farewell and Lopez Portillo returned to Brasilia. President Figueiredo stayed there a little longer and held a longer conversation with the reporters. He said that the greater the inter-relation between Brazil and Mexico in the economic, cultural and technological areas, the better will be the relations in the political sector.

Regarding the recent events in Bolivia, President Figueiredo stated: [begin Figueiredo recording] I think this is a problem which mainly concerns the Bolivians and [words indistinct] our tradition has been to recognize that government, which indeed has control over the territory and does not affect our policy regarding relations with other countries. [end recording]

Joint Declaration

PY300252 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Brazilian and Mexican Presidents Joao Baptista de Figueiredo and Jose Lopez Portillo, respectively, this afternoon signed a joint declaration expressing their profound satisfaction over the strengthening and consolidation of relations between Brazil and Mexico.

They declare their desire to strengthen the international agreements on basic products, with the spirit of achieving greater cooperation between producers and consumers in seeking to establish stable prices and a (?denominator) for the exporting countries.

The two presidents also express their satisfaction at the recent conclusion of negotiations on the agreement creating the common fund--the central instrument of the integrated program for basic products--at the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

They express their firm hope that this mechanism will be implemented in a very short period of time and that it will yield positive results within a growing tendency toward trading basic products, and that a larger number of agreements may be reached for the products covered by resolution 93.

As far as coffee is concerned, the two presidents agreed to continue granting support to the efforts which Brazil and Mexico are making with other Latin American countries, in compliance with the objectives previously mentioned.

They also express the need to establish a system of effective coordination with other producing countries and a system for organizing the market, including the possibility of having a small stockpiling system aimed at achieving appropriate price levels.

They state that all countries must have free access not only to the fruits of science and technology, but also to the scientific and technological knowledge itself, and that for this purpose the international community, mainly the developed countries, must strive to promote the international transfer of technology in equitable conditions and to get rid of the obstacles which still exist.

IMPORTS OF MEXICAN OIL TO INCREASE FIVEFOLD

PY300333 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico has accepted a Brazilian proposal to increase its petroleum sales to Brazil from 20,000 to 1000,000 barrels daily. This report was revealed today by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals.

PETROBRAS and the Mexican state petroleum company will not establish a direct understanding seeking the consolidation of this agreement in a gradual manner but within the shortest period of time possible, according to Cals.

The planning minister also revealed that Brazil will be able to supply iron ore, bauxite ore and food to Mexico. These products could be traded for sulfur and a whole range of products consumed by both countries, since their economies complement each other.

Brazil and Mexico also agreed to exchange reports on geological studies and joint studies of the continent, including trade perspectives in the production of aluminum, copper and fertilizers, in addition to complementing each other in the industries producing capital goods.

The ministers from both countries have decided to create a working group which will study the new trade possibilities through cooperation mechanisms. According to Minister Neto, in the long term this will produce a profound integration of the Brazilian and Mexican economies.

The planning minister added that Brazilian trade, not only with Mexico but also with Argentina and other countries, is becoming dynamic in spite of the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA]. Neto explained that LAFTA demanded coordination among various countries whose economies were extremely different, procedure which quickly exhausted their possibilities and which must now be revised.

Minister Cals also reports that the Rio Doce Valley Company [CVRD] will enter into joint ventures with a Mexican company to install an iron ore pelletization plant, seeking not only the Mexican market but exports as well. In this case, Brazil will contribute iron ore and Mexico natural gas.

INCREASED TRADE SOUGHT WITH USSR, EAST EUROPE

PY290018 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 p 17

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Brazil is studying ways for increasing its imports from East Europe, particularly the Soviet Union, to make possible the expansion of trade with that region, implying increased Brazilian exports. This information was given yesterday by Bernardo Pericas, Itamaraty's official spokesman.

The Itamaraty spokesman said that "there are permanent contacts" with Soviet authorities in order to find formulas for increasing bilateral trade by reducing the great surplus of Brazilian sales which are the obstacle to the Eastern bloc's purchasing more from Brazil. Since the Brazilian surplus has been very large in the last 10 years, Eastern bloc countries restrict their purchases, thus lessening overall trade.

This Brazilian concern, which has been the subject of debates with Eastern Europe for some time already, came to the fore in recent meetings of the Exports' Council [Concex]. A special meeting was held last week in the Finance Ministry and the conclusion was made that Brazilian imports from the Eastern bloc, particularly the Soviet Union, must be increased.

Pericas denied that Brazil is preparing an agreement with the Soviet Union on a \$2.5 billion trade package as reported by the Italian press agency ANSA. The information was carried in last Sunday's JORNAL DO BRASIL, saying Brazil would buy \$1 billion worth of hydroelectric equipment while selling \$2.5 billion worth of agricultural products. This package would leave Brazil with a favorable balance of \$1.5 billion.

16

Diplomatic sources, however, noted that governmental authorities of the two countries are in contact to see if the Soviet Union can supply hydroelectric equipment for plants Brazil is planning to build in the near future. These sources recalled that the Soviet turbines for the Sobradinho hydroelectric plant had fully satisfied Brazilian technical sectors, because they were acquired at quite convenient prices under a very favorable financing plan.

COMPANY CAN MANUFACTURE ALLOYS FOR NUCLEAR PLANTS

PY281732 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 p 22

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--The federal government will receive a report today prepared by the Eletrometal Company showing that this company is in a position to manufacture material in Brazil essential for the core of nuclear reactors with entirely national technology. This means that Brazil will be able to manufacture tubes of zircalloy, inconel, incoloy and hafnium. The first three materials are of fundamental importance for the construction of conventional nuclear plants, and the last one would make possible the manufacture of mobile reactors and atomic submarines.

TWO POLICEMEN SENTENCED IN KIDNAPPING CASE

PY281836 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Jul 80 p 15

[Excerpt] Porto Alegre--Third District Criminal Court Judge Moacir Danilo Rodrigues has sentenced police inspectors Orandir Potassi Lucas (alias Didi Pedalada) and Joao Augusto da Rosa (alias Irno) to 6 months' imprisonment with the right to conditional release on charges of abusing authority in the kidnapping of Uruguayan citizens Lilian Celiberti and Universindo Diaz. As additional punishment, the two inspectors will not be able to perform any police function in the municipality of Porto Alegre for 2 years.

Two other policemen involved in this case, Commissioner Pedro Seelig and Inspector Janito Kepler, were found not guilty for lack of sufficient evidence against them.

BRIEFS

OIL PROSPECTING CONTRACT--Rio de Janeiro, 19 Jul (AFP)--A contract for oil prospecting on the northeastern Brazilian continental shelf was signed here on Friday by the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) and the French enterprise Elf Aquitaine Brasil. The prospecting will be carried out off Ceara State, about 80 km from Fortaleza City, where the water are approximately 200 meters deep. The French enterprise will finance the prospecting but these expenses will be reimbursed should oil be found. The enterprise will also be paid according to the quantity of oil found. Since 1976 PETROBRAS has signed 51 similar contracts with foreign enterprises but no oil has been found so far. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1136 GMT 19 Jul 80 PY]

COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS CARAZO'S STATEMENT

PY300313 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Costa Rican Ambassador Manuel Hernandez Gutierrez said he had presented a verbal explanation to the Chilean Foreign Ministry in response to a verbal protest presented by Chile in San Jose regarding an alleged statement made by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo.

The Costa Rican ambassador to Chile was referring to press reports from San Jose that prompted the Chilean protest. Furthermore, the presentation of the Chilean verbal protest was confirmed by a Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman. The Chilean protest is related to an alleged statement made by President Carazo after a meeting with Hortensia Bussi de Allende, a statement the Chilean Government considered offensive to Chile.

Ambassador Hernandez Gutierrez said the incident really occurred and that he has already presented a verbal explanation to the Foreign Ministry. He added that his government will send the Chilean authorities a written explanation through Chilean Ambassador to Costa Rica (Mario Viveros) [as heard].

HEAVY MIR CASUALTIES REPORTED IN BANK ROBBERIES

PY291925 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The thwarted bank robbery in the Santa Elena neighborhood was a hard blow for the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR]. It was learned that 2 extremists died and that 10 of the 11 extremists arrested after yesterday's incidents are wounded.

Among the arrested Marxists are two women and it seems that one of them is the former leader of the Vicariate of Solidarity (Maria Isabel Ortiz Aponte), who murdered two Carabineros.

The security forces continued their investigations during the night and early this morning. Despite the fact that no information was released regarding these investigations, it was stated that they are being conducted in the appropriate way and that the extremists have suffered a hard blow.

CHURCH PROTESTS POLICE RAIDS, DETENTIONS

PY291409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Jul (AFP)--It has been reported that the Chilean Catholic Church made a strong protest today against the raids and detentions made by police forces in some parishes of this capital.

The Santiago Archbishopric said in a communique: The church will never tolerate, not even under pressure and intimidation, obstacles being put in the way of its mission of saving and giving refuge to any suffering human being, whatever the cause or justification of his suffering. The communique is a response to repeated reports from various sources attempting to link the church to acts of sheltering alleged extremists.

This afternoon, policemen and security personnel removed the guards around a Catholic church which they had kept surrounded for over 20 hours, after detaining a leftist who had taken refuge in the church. The police officials had surrounded the vicarage of the southern district of this capital to arrest Juan Rojas Martinez, accused of being a member of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), who had reportedly been involved in an illegal occupation of property in the outskirts of Santiago.

The church again emphasizes the injustice of removing a detained person from the protection of the courts, leaving him exposed to the actions of agents of unknown identity who keep him under arrest at secret places and, unfortunately, often question him under pressures that are morally and legally unacceptable, the church document adds.

The communique also reports the violent raids and detentions made in the Santiago parishes of San Cayetano and Cristo Rey, where dozens of people were arrested.

The authorities of the Chilean Catholic Church also repudiate the three violent attacks which occurred here today and led to 2 deaths, about 10 people wounded and several detentions. The attacks took place simultaneously against three banks which were the targets of similar attacks 3 and 1/2 months ago, attributed to the outlawed MIR.

The communique adds that the Santiago church again finds that the country is being led into an abnormal situation, causing alarm and concern through disproportionate actions which are outside the channels of justice and against which the church has consistently warned. The communique says: All this causes us great pain for Chile, and we again fear for the future of our fatherland.

The communique concludes by stating that in the last few years the church has made a point of insisting on compliance with clear and firm legal rules which guarantee the respect for and the rights of every person and which are equally valid for both rulers and ruled.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT CREATED FOR LIAISON WITH CHURCH

FY291927 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The government's Social Communications Agency (Dinaco) this morning reported the creation of a special department for liaison with the Catholic Church. From now on the government junta's advisory commission, headed by Brig Gen Roberto Guillard Marinot, will maintain government contacts with the Catholic Church through this department.

It was also reported that Gen (Jorge Kurt) (ret) will continue to be the link between the government and the authorities of all other religions, except the Catholic Church.

URUGUAYAN ARMY COMMANDER QUEIROLO BEGINS VISIT

FY291919 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Uruguayan Army commander and government junta member Lt Gen Luis Queirolo today started his 4-day official visit to Chile.

This morning General Queirolo met with Lt Gen Washington Carrasco, deputy army commander, and later visited defense minister Maj Gen Cesar Raul Benavides at his office. At the end of that meeting he stated that terrorism is always a threat since it is guided by international Marxism and the political powers that make attempts against our culture and civic norms. He explained that to fight terrorism we must build a solid and long-lasting structure. He also pointed out that this is his first visit to Chile, and he praised the friendship between the two countries, which has prevailed for many years.

TURBAY ASKS POSTPONEMENT OF CANDIDATE DESIGNATION

PA291939 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Lima--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today that it is both necessary and suitable to freeze presidential candidacies for a longer period, and he asked his Liberal Party to postpone the election of the designate, originally slated for 7 August. President Turbay Ayala said this to Colombian newsmen covering the events connected with Peru's return to democracy.

Turbay said he would like his party to postpone the election of the presidential designate, adding that it would be best for the Liberal Party if the recently begun unity process could continue without further problems. President Turbay Ayala also voiced his satisfaction with the dialogues held among the former Liberal presidents, the party's leadership and the members of the central political commission.

Political Reaction

PA291940 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's statements in Lima, Peru, on the present inadvisability of promoting the election of a national designate has created quite a stir in local political circles. The president's statements for the Colombian newsmen accompanying him came at a time when a busy campaign was being planned, precisely for that purpose, particularly by former Chamber of Representatives President Jorge Mario Eastman.

TURBAY VIEWS BORDER CONFLICT, AMNESTY, BOLIVIA

PA292229 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Report by special correspondent Francisco Tulante from Lima--live telephone relay]

[Text] The Colombian and Venezuelan Governments made significant progress at the presidential level today in the process of finding a formula to solve the old conflict of the demarcation of marine and submarine areas.

Presidents Luis Herrera Campins and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Foreign Ministers Jose Alberto Zambrano and Diego Uribe Vargas met for 1 hour and 25 minutes at the Venezuelan Embassy here before attending a te Deum at the metropolitan cathedral.

President Turbay Ayala said that the bilateral effort to reach an agreement has been significant. The meeting was exclusively held to discuss this matter. According to President Luis Herrera Campins, an agreement will be reached in a short time although they are not involved in a race against the clock. He said that his great aspiration is to end his term having resolved the conflict.

For his part, President Turbay Ayala praised the common views of the two countries regarding the Bolivian issue. In a brief political analysis, he maintained that the document recently released by former Liberal presidents is a great contribution to the country. I feel it is very healthy because of the noble purposes involved in it. These purposes are useful to Colombia and seek the best way to solve our problems, he said.

Here are his statements: [Begin recording]

[Turbay Ayala] We held very positive and friendly talks. Every time we meet with President Herrera Campins we have many opportunities to exchange views. I can say that [words indistinct]

[Question] Have these talks advanced the negotiations?

[Answer] These talks strengthened the friendship and the understanding between two chiefs of state who have common problems.

[Question] Could this mean that the next few meetings will be the last ones?

[Answer] Let us hope that they will advance as much as we want but we cannot say exactly when they will end.

[Question] Mr President, switching to another subject and pardon me for being inopportune, there is an amnesty bill; will the government be willing to face an expansion of this bill in congress?

[Answer] The government submitted its bill and it is subject to parliamentary debate. Let us see what happens.

[Question] Will the government stand be flexible concerning alleged modifications?

[Answer] The government stand is reflected in the bill. Consequently, we will discuss it with the congressmen. [Words indistinct] of the process in the congress.

[Question] Going back to your talks [with Herrera Campins] did you discuss the topic of the undocumented people in this meeting?

[Answer] We discussed all the common problems but this was not the main one in the talks.

[Question] What are the Colombian and Venezuelan views regarding the Bolivian situation?

[Answer] We agreed on the OAS declaration on the Bolivian situation. There have been no new incidents that may have changed our opinions or modified our criteria.

[Question] In your report to Channel 5, you said that there was a possibility that the Andean Group may tie a break in diplomatic relations with Bolivia to respect for human rights. Is this true?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] I believe that the basic duty of any government in order to maintain relations with other countries is to respect human rights and the dignity of persons. Whenever the dignity of people is not respected, good relations among states are seriously affected.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer indistinct] [end recording]

Aside from this meeting between Herrera Campins and Turbay Ayala, the Andean foreign ministers will meet this afternoon to write a draft document that will be issued [words indistinct]

BRIEFS

MILITARY SERVICE FOR WOMEN--Bogota--Women may be called to do military service, according to a feasibility study being prepared by senior armed forces officers. They would serve under the same conditions as young men over 18 currently serving in the armed forces.

[Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80 PA]

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PLAN

PA292340 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The national secretary of public information, Carlos Cortes Castro, in commenting on several incidents resulting from the so-called strike by the national transportation clique, said the national government and the people of Ecuador are jointly working not against the transportation workers' rights, but to show that we cannot permit a group of citizens to disrupt public peace. He also announced the adoption of an emergency urban transportation plan, with the participation of army and public institution vehicles, to provide transportation services in the main cities of the republic.

[Begin recording] So far, 147 persons have been arrested for disturbing the peace by placing rocks, tree trunks, tacks, and sharp materials of all kinds on the highways to prevent the transit of the vehicles substituting for those on strike.

It is worth mentioning that certain hoodlums, claiming to be transportation workers, are attacking private and public vehicles, as happened in Atacunga. These hoodlums are already in prison, and we wish to warn the real drivers to be very careful because tomorrow such hoodlums may again use their names to disturb the nation's peace.

We have received information from throughout the country. We know a transportation strike is very serious. The people of Ecuador and the national government, however, are working jointly not to violate the rights of the workers in the sector, but to show that they cannot permit a group of citizens to disrupt public peace.

The Ecuadorean Government, national police and armed forces, have prepared a plan which will take effect at 0600 tomorrow and will apply throughout the country--including in Quito--and calls for seven transportation routes. The details of these routes will be distributed in the course of the day so that the citizens may be informed that we are going to replace public transportation which is paralyzed today. That is all I can say for the time being. [end recording]

Gradual Restoration of Service

PA292251 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Raul Zambrano report from the Government Ministry]

[Excerpts] Government Minister Dr Carlos Feraud Blum has reiterated that urban, inter-provincial and rural transportation services are gradually being restored throughout the country. The government minister has also reiterated that each and every one of the government's actions is strictly in accordance with the laws and the constitution.

The government minister also told newsmen that a number of transportation services, such as the various transport and taxi cooperatives in Quito, have already announced that as of this moment they are resuming their activities. According to the minister, inter-provincial transportation throughout the country has been actively restored.

The government minister's report follows: [begin recording]

Transportation is going back to normal. Transporters are realizing that their federation's measure is illegal and that there is no reason to continue with this de facto measure.

The government is also concerned over the transportation of food and in this connection, certain measures have immediately been adopted. Some of the armed forces' C-130 planes are being used to bring in about 240,000 liters of milk [words indistinct] to Guayaquil. Plans have also been made for army and private vehicle convoys carrying foodstuffs to circulate on all of the country's roads.

We have reports from all the provinces showing that the citizens are not supporting the strike and that, on the contrary, the transport services are being restored. Naturally, the transporters are requesting the necessary guarantees, the essential protection for fear of reprisals from those who still maintain this de facto attitude, which might mean attacks or destruction of the vehicles.

The public forces, the police in particular, and the armed forces, too, are carrying out very important work and we are providing all the guarantees and necessary protection.

Naturally, there have been a few cases of sabotage, and I would like to point out as one of the most serious the seizure of a Banos cooperative bus this morning, on the Ambato-[name indistinct] road. Twenty people were captured inside the bus carrying picks, shovels, dynamite sticks, weapons, and so forth. All of them have been jailed and all of this material has been seized. The Tungurahua governor has invited newsmen to view the seized material.

These people will be turned over to the corresponding judges to answer for this intolerable conduct.

Until 2000 last night, there were 293 people in jail throughout the country. I suppose by this time there ought to be many more than 300. We are determined to maintain the repressive measures announced at the beginning and the police commissars and intendants will try those guilty of violations. Those responsible of crimes will be turned over to the judges, for leading the strike and for their involvement in activities aimed at hindering vehicle circulation in the country.

This is all for now. We are constantly receiving requests from the cooperatives that want to normalize the country's traffic and heavy transportation services. [end recording]

Additional Information

PA300258 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] All permits for urban and interprovincial transport buses were to be suspended at 1200 if the buses had not gone back into operation as was agreed yesterday by the National Higher Transit Council, Government Minister Dr Carlos Feraud Blum has reported. He added that registration is open at the National Traffic Bureau for all co-ops, individuals or firms that may want to provide transportation services.

He said that the Taxi Drivers Federation decided to return to work at 1200. Several urban transport co-ops also approached the ministry to offer their cooperation. He remarked that the necessary procedures are being followed.

He disclosed that nationwide transit is slowly returning to normal because several co-ops and firms in Esmeraldas, Riobamba, Quito, Loja, Tulcan, Calacali, Machachi, Cayambe, Sangolquí, Guamote and other offered to provide transportation this morning.

The minister noted that the government is trying to prevent a food shortage. Army planes are transporting 240,000 pounds of powdered milk to Guayaquil. Food is also going to be transported by land. The Saeta Company offered the government two planes to transport food.

He revealed that a bus going from Ambato to Banos was seized with 20 people aboard who had weapons and sticks of dynamite. The latter were impounded while the responsible parties were arraigned. He reported that so far over 300 people have been arrested and warrants have been issued for the arrest of other individuals responsible for the strike because the government is going to do everything necessary to stop and arraign the strike leaders or those responsible for crimes committed during the strike.

Socialist Party Position

PA291915 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Statement by Fernando Maldonado, leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, to Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio--place not specified--live over the telephone]

[Text] The Ecuadorean Revolutionary Socialist Party wishes to thank this radio station for the opportunity to explain to the people its position in order to prevent misunderstandings and biased comments.

The Revolutionary Socialist Party, supporting the people's interests, favors the transportation strike to the extent that it does not include a bus fare increase, a policy the party has always opposed because of the impact it would have on the people's economy. The party supports the transportation strike which is opposed to an increase in the price of gasoline, which definitely contributes to the inflationary process. The Revolutionary Socialist Party is also opposed to the outrageous increase in the prices of basic necessities. In opposing the price increase policy, sponsored by the agriculture minister in what he calls real prices, the Revolutionary Socialist Party believes that it constitutes a flagrant violation of the wage and salary increase law approved on 19 November by the legislature. Article 9 of this law prohibits any price increase on any basic necessity item for 1 year. In a document released this afternoon, the Revolutionary Socialist Party is demanding a special session of the constitutional guarantees tribunal to have it discuss and declare illegal the price increase authorized by the government, which only responds to the interests of the big capital and oligarchic forces which blackmailed and extorted the government before obtaining the unpopular objectives.

The Revolutionary Socialist Party, in view of the threat of a massive dismissal of workers beginning 10 August 1980, is asking to maintain the workers in their jobs for at least 1 year. We are also asking for the suspension of the national security law because it is unconstitutional. We are asking for a decision from the constitutional guarantees tribunal in this respect and also the supreme court of justice which has decreed the suspension of the law. Finally, the Revolutionary Socialist Party categorically denies that it supports fare increases, as Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum said it did during the meeting of the superior traffic council. Fortunately, our position is well known by the workers and people, who know that we have never promoted measures which go against the people's economy. The party is also opposed to the violence unleashed against transportation leaders and their headquarters and demand the freedom of all those arrested.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES RECOGNITION OF NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT

FY292057 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2030 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jul (NA)--On arriving at Ezeiza Airport shortly after 1600 today, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues announced that Paraguay has recognized the new Bolivian military regime. He indicated that his visit to Argentina is for the purpose of signing documents related to the Yacyreta binational enterprise. Minister Nogues, who was accompanied by Paraguayan Labor Minister Saul Gonzalez, termed as "excellent" the bilateral relations between Argentina and Paraguay.

EL COLORADO SCORES U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT ON GONZALEZ ISSUE

FY272321 Asuncion EL COLORADO in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial article: "Don't They Know How To Read?"]

[Text] An official of the U.S. Embassy in Paraguay has expressed the concern felt at that diplomatic mission over the order to imprison Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, which was requested of a court by the general state prosecutor. The reason for the concern consisted of the fact that the imprisoned person had been a guest of the U.S. Department of State (?). More recently, this same department also expressed concern over the same case(!).

The press club has also just stated its solidarity with the detained, wielding the argument that "his imprisonment is another link in the chain by which it is attempted to intimidate independent newsmen and restrict the freedom of the press" (?). The "club" then gives a list of accusations made by Alcibiades, of his actions in defense of cultural values, etc., etc.

The FFF [not further identified] also join, rather as hangers-on, as they are bound to be, the bandwagon of the new "saviors and liberators" (!!).

We ask ourselves: What has the U.S. Department of State to do with decisions made by Paraguayan justice? In which learned text on constitutions and laws is it taught that it should have any such powers, and in what treaty, convention or agreement has Paraguay given the Department of State those powers?

Our justice, that of a sovereign country, is the institution which has the only and exclusive duty of making decisions in the trial which has opened, with all guarantees of defense for the indicted.

The professional interlopers--the embassy, the department, the club of the FFF--give the impression that they do not know how to read or, if they do, that they have not understood or have not wanted to understand such a clear question. In view of an alleged violation of the constitution and related laws, the general state prosecutor accuses the presumed criminal and asks for his detention, based on the constitution and the laws. The case now depends on the courts. And we should not forget that the accused has three levels where he can defend himself: the court, the Chamber of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Justice.

In all this there is something of politics, particularly in the position taken by the FFF, who are hankering for any kind of little scandal (often hatched by themselves) to make themselves heard. It is their only resort in view of their lack of civic spirit. Let us pardon them as an act of charity to those helpless and embittered people.

But there is a question that should be asked: How long will the United States continue to act in disregard of the good relations and the respect it owes to sovereign Latin American nations? And how long (!!) will it continue to do all it can to harm its own image in those same nations?

In view of the world situation and the events that may occur, the United States needs a rearguard solidly in its favor, but its apparent arrogance and clear interventionism make a total support of its policy from the Latin American world ever more difficult.

Meanwhile, the communist side is gaining ground by direct or indirect action and is weakening the strength of a united rearguard which is defending the conquests of the West.

We hope that someday there will be a reaction which favors the defense of freedom, which is the foundation of our civilization.

JUDGE ORDERS RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONER VARGAS

PY280029 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Jul 80 p 14

[Excerpt] The judge of the Sixth Criminal Court, Antonio Escobar Cantero, yesterday ordered the release of Bonifacio Vargas, member of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], at whose residence the leaders of that party had held a meeting. According to the police report, the meeting took place without prior police permission on the morning of 20 July. Bonifacio Vargas told the court that the meeting held at his residence in Arroyo Seco had been orderly and harmonious. He indicated that when the PLRA leadership had asked to use his residence for the meeting he had agreed with the understanding that Domingo Laino and Miguel Abdon Saguier, who were scheduled to speak at the meeting, would obtain the appropriate police permit.

As a result of Vargas' statement, Judge Antonio Escobar Cantero ordered his release, but Vargas will remain at Tacumbu Prison today and tomorrow and will be released on Monday, because the court has yet to notify the national penitentiary.

FEBRERISTA YOUTH GROUP REPORTS ARREST OF PEASANT LEADERS

PY280013 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Jul 80 p 14

[Text] The Febrerista Revolutionary Youth (JRF) yesterday stated its position opposing the "surrender of national sovereignty to foreign capitals," and demanded "the immediate freedom of all political prisoners and the clarification of the status of all fellow countrymen who have disappeared in police stations."

The JRF communique was released in view "of the new outrages perpetrated by the anti-national and antipopular regime."

The communique reports the arrest of "peasant leaders and well-known journalists who merely seek a more just fatherland, such as in the case of Caaguazu (Marcial Britos, who is currently in the investigations department; Eustacio Rodriguez, arrested in Ita Enramada and currently missing; Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, imprisoned at the Tacumbu National Penitentiary; and other fellow countrymen like Ortigoza and Ovando, who have spent more than 15 years in prison)."

Further on, the JRF communique denounces the "most brutal surrender to multinational enterprises of key elements of the national economy, such as the fuel that is being controlled by REPSA [Paraguayan Refineries, S.A.)."

The JRF urges "the democratic Paraguayan people to join efforts toward the building of a sovereign, democratic, free and just fatherland."

It concludes by repudiating "the surrender of national sovereignty to foreign capital," and demands "the immediate freedom of all political prisoners and the clarification of the status of all missing fellow countrymen."

NEW 16-MEMBER CIVILIAN CABINET SWORN IN

PY291534 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0209 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (LATIN)--The first civilian cabinet was sworn in tonight before President Fernando Belaunde Terry, who a few hours before had reinitiated the democratic process in Peru that was interrupted in 1968. The cabinet is headed by financier Manuel Ulloa and is comprised of 16 ministers, 3 of whom are retired officers who will control the War, Navy and Aeronautics Ministries. The swearing in took place as a public ceremony on one of the balconies of government palace overlooking the Plaza de Armas, the largest square in the country, which was filled by a multitude which attended the ceremony with much enthusiasm.

Belaunde had earlier received the official greetings of visiting delegations which had arrived in Lima to attend the presidential inauguration ceremony and the restoration of democracy in Peru. The greetings ceremony was attended by Colombian President Julio Turbay, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, the U.S. President's wife Mrs Rosalynn Carter and representatives of 108 special missions.

The civilian ministerial posts are held by 10 members of the government party, Popular Action; 2 members of the Christian Popular Party; and the independent Alfonso Grados Bertorini, a newsman who holds the Labor Ministry. The cabinet is comprised of the following members:

Prime Minister and Economy and Commerce Minister	Manuel Ulloa Elias
War Minister	Gen Jorge Muniz Luna
Aeronautics Minister	Lt Gen Jose Gagliardi
Navy Minister	Vice Adm Mario Castro Mendoza
Energy and Mines Minister	Pablo Kuczynski
Interior Minister	Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta
Foreign Relations Minister	Javier Arias Stella
Education Minister	Luis Felipe Alarco
Transportation and Communications Minister	Eduardo Orrego
Agriculture Minister	Niels Ericson
Labor Minister	Alfonso Grados Bertorini
Justice Minister	Felipe Osterling Parodi
Industry, Tourism and Integration Minister	Roberto Rotondo
Housing and Construction Minister	Javier Velarde
Fisheries Minister	Rene Deustua

BELAUNDE RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION HEAD

PY300219 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0133 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 29 Jul (LATIN)--Fernando Belaunde Terry, the new Peruvian president, today granted the first official audience of his administration to the Soviet delegation that attended his inauguration. The meeting between the president and Mikhail Georgadze, chief of the Soviet delegation and secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held at the presidential office in the government palace. The meeting was also attended by Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella and Soviet Ambassador Leonid Kuzmin. Belaunde Terry and Georgadze held private talks for 25 minutes and exchanged gifts as a token of friendship between the peoples of Peru and the USSR.

The Peruvian president said goodbye to Georgadze in the main hall of the government house and conveyed his greetings to the Soviet people and government.

BELAUNDE DELIVERS FIRST SPEECH AS PRESIDENT

FY291626 Paris AFP in Spanish 0235 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (AFP)--In his first speech as president, to a crowd in Lima's main plaza, Fernando Belaunde Terry said here tonight that it must not be expected that an attitude of retaliation or revenge will be adopted. We are not going to be obsessed with the seeking out of those who are to blame, but will be obsessed seeking solutions for the troubles of the Peruvian people, Belaunde said after he had sworn in his cabinet. It is, he said, a very homogeneous team that has gained experience in struggles and in exile.

We know that the task will not be easy, that we are not going to resolve the problems of the Peruvian people overnight; but you can be sure that not one day will go by without our knowing about your problems and that we will share your distress and experience your greatest wishes, Belaunde said.

Belaunde also paid homage to the armed forces "that today are returning to their garrisons upon accepting the verdict of the balloting booths after having won the battle for peace."

The crowd, some of which had waited since early afternoon in the plaza or near the legislative palace where Belaunde was sworn in, applauded the president and each of the ministers with great enthusiasm.

GOVERNMENT TURNS OVER NEWSPAPERS TO FORMER OWNERS

FY292207 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 29 Jul (AFP)--The former owners today peacefully took legal possession of the newspapers in this capital; the military government had confiscated and nationalized them exactly 6 years ago.

The new directors expressed their satisfaction at this act of justice, adding that they are returning to their newspapers to continue fighting for freedom of the press and the interests of the country, with no vengeance in mind.

The turning over of all the newspapers was carried out almost simultaneously this morning, with the protection of some policemen and the presence of a large part of the newspapers' personnel, a group of which were jubilant.

Alejandro Miro Quesada and Aurelio Miro Quesada, principal owners of EL COMERCIO, who now assume joint directorship of the newspaper, were received in a friendly manner at the offices of the main newspaper in the country.

A similar event took place at the site of LA PRENSA when new director Arturo Salazar arrived. He was one of the editors of this morning newspaper, which for many years was led by Pedro Beltran, who died here a few years ago.

The newspapers EXPRESO and EXTRA--whose owner is Manuel Ulloa, prime minister of the regime which was installed yesterday--were turned over to Francisco Vallebuena, the new manager of the company. The director of these newspapers will be the former director Guillermo Cortes Nunez, who will arrive either today or tomorrow, Wednesday, from Ecuador where he has lived for several years.

A similar ceremony was held at the newspapers CORREO and OJO, although it was of much shorter duration, presided over the new director-owner, Enrique Agois.

As of noon today, only the transfer of the afternoon paper ULTIMA HORA has not taken place. Alfredo Fernandez has been designated director of this newspaper. Apparently the owners of the newspaper have designated another director and the ceremony has been delayed for this reason.

CONGRESS APPROVES LABOR, POLITICAL AMNESTY

PY291506 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0515 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 29 Jul (LATIN)--A broad political and labor amnesty was approved here last night by Congress on beginning its legislative functions. The amnesty will benefit approximately 4,000 workers, the majority being teachers, who in years gone by had obeyed order for national strikes and stoppages demanding improved salaries.

According to charges made by political organizations, there are approximately 50 labor and political leaders in the country's prisons who have committed crimes for which the military government, which ended yesterday, arrested and imprisoned them.

The amnesty is granted to those who have been charged, tried or sentenced by common or special courts for incidents of a political or social nature or related incidents connected with them. Also included, within the same scope, are those who have been charged, tried or sentenced in cases pertaining to freedom of the press and the press law, to the military justice code and to incidents or crimes related to strikes, stoppages and labor or agrarian struggles. Also included are incidents or crimes that occurred during the electoral campaigns for the 1978 constituent assembly and the 1980 general elections, with the exception of crimes against public faith.

It has also been established that those who benefit under the amnesty will have returned to them any rights and assets that they might have been deprived of due to the incidents or crimes for which the amnesty was granted.

POLISH DIPLOMAT SAYS RELATIONS WITH PERU 'VERY POSITIVE'

PA291842 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 22 Jul 80 p 21

[Excerpt] Peruvian-Polish relations are characterized by close and fraternal cooperation in the technical, scientific, commercial and cultural fields. In this regard, the balance of trade has always been favorable for our country.

In 1979 alone the volume of trade amounted to \$60 million. Poland has imported mainly fish meal and various minerals.

In compensation, our country has obtained factory ships [barcos factoria] for the exploitation of marine wealth. However, there is greater interest in increasing the import of such products as synthetic rubber, Polish vodka, textile machinery and construction equipment.

Wojciech Tomaszewski, Polish charge d'affaires, explained all this during an interview with this newspaper on occasion of the Polish National Day which is being commemorated today.

Peruvian-Polish relations were officially established on 14 April 1969. The diplomat described them as very positive and said that evidence of this is the many inter-government agreements signed in various fields.

EDITORIAL URGES CLOSER TIES WITH CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

PA281905 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 26 Jul 80 p A-4

[Editorial: "The Caribbean Microstates"]

[Text] Most Spanish-speaking Latin American countries--with few exceptions, like Venezuela--have no policy of rapprochement with a host of Caribbean microstates that have become independent in recent years.

Since 1962, Great Britain has granted independence to eight former colonies--Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Bahamas, Grenada, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, which became independent late last year.

Many islands still maintain the status of overseas French and Dutch possessions and both France and the Netherlands will have to make big efforts to keep their Caribbean territories from being affected by the decolonization movement, which might be interrupted only with great difficulty.

This reality will result in a totally new geopolitical situation in the area. In these independent islands, all government changes had been taking place by constitutional means, regardless of whether the methods employed were more or less democratic. Nobody ignored that Jamaica and Guyana--the latter a former British colony on the mainland--had special ties with Havana, but neither the Jamaican nor the Guyanese Government saw the Cuban regime as a system worth imitating.

But after last year's coup in Grenada, where Maurice Bishop took over the government after ousting corrupt Eric Gairy, things began to change noticeably. The current Grenadian prime minister is totally identified with Fidel Castro and has every intention of faithfully copying Cuba's Marxist model.

His influence in the area is on the rise and with increasing frequency one hears the statements of political leaders who mention only Cuba's health or educational achievements without making the slightest reference to its dictatorship or to its total dependence on the Soviet Union.

It is important to remember that each of these microstates is seriously threatened with destabilization, not only because of Cuba's possible influence, but because of their frustrations and dangerous state of underdevelopment. Among other things, it is worth remembering that two of the world's biggest oil refineries are located in the Caribbean Sea and process one-fourth of the Arab oil imported into this continent. It would thus be advisable for the Latin American community to seek closer ties with those countries, as the future of the OAS will be endangered unless a dialogue leading to greater understanding is established.

PRICES OF PETROLEUM BYPRODUCTS INCREASE

PA292243 Panama City RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The price of petroleum byproducts in Panama has increased, starting today. This is the second price increase of these products during the present year. High octane gasoline increased by \$.13 a gallon; that is to say, it increased from \$1.98 to \$2.11 a gallon. Regular gasoline, which sold at \$1.86, was increased to \$1.98. Diesel, which was sold at \$1.15, is now sold at \$1.22; and kerosene increased from \$1.05 to \$1.12. Liquified gas used for cooking purposes increased from \$5.51 to \$5.53 for the 25-lb tank. The 60-lb tank, which cost \$12.95, increased to \$12.98; and the 100-lb tank which cost \$21.31 now costs \$21.37.

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO OPPOSE LAND CESSION TO GUATEMALA

FI251350 Belize City THE BELIZE SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Further discussions on solving the Belize-Guatemala border dispute have taken place in the United Kingdom between Guatemala's minister of foreign affairs, Rafael Castillo Valdez, and his British counterpart Nicholas Ridley.

INSIGHT understands that their informal discussions in London and Scotland at the end of June centered in part on the role and composition of a post independence peace keeping force. Guatemala is believed to want Britain to only gradually withdraw its forces, while the UK Government is attempting to clarify that it wants to totally disengage on independence. Other discussions are thought to have centered on financial assistance after a settlement.

Running parallel to these developments it appears that as a result of high level communications between London and Washington, the U.S. Government has in private, if not in public, come down off the fence and is placing intense pressure on Guatemala to reach an early agreement.

Meanwhile Belize continues to strongly oppose the cession of land as part of any settlement that there would be no land cession.

It now appears likely that as a result of the UK talks a further three way meeting will be held in New York in the next two months.

The vastly accelerated pace of discussions is believed to indicate a growing wish on the part of the Guatemalans to find a formula that takes account of national pride and current realities.

As reported in our previous issue the vastly changed situation in Central America has provided a background, if not yet a final spur to Guatemala to solve the dispute. That nation is also understood to be increasingly worried by increasing contact between Belize and Nicaragua, particularly in view of the Sandinistas support for Guatemalan guerrillas.

OFFICIALS RETURN FROM NICARAGUA; PRAISE JUNTA'S WORK

PA290013 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2257 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Belize City, 26 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--A high-level delegation of Belizean Government ministers has returned from Nicaragua and has praised the work of the present Nicaraguan junta. "The Nicaraguan Government is at the people's service," Works Minister Frederick Hunter stated in a communique. The delegation, headed by Prime Minister George Price, attended the ceremonies marking the first anniversary of Anastasio Somoza's overthrow.

Hunter stated: "Nicaraguans are working together for their country at all levels. I am impressed by their sense of commitment."

"In Belize we feel a special esteem for the Nicaraguan revolution," Health Minister Assad Shoman stated. "It is one of the Central American countries which fully supports the Belizean people's struggle for liberation," Shoman added.

Guatemala has been claiming the territory of Belize in a long-standing dispute and has threatened to invade if Great Britain grants independence to its last Central American colony before the dispute is solved.

State Minister V.H. Courtenay stated that although Belize attended the celebrations in Nicaragua this does not imply that the Belizean Government is being swayed either to the left or to the right. "We went to Nicaragua to show our appreciation and understanding for what they have achieved for themselves. It is an expression of self-determination similar to our rightful claim for the Belizean people," Courtenay said.

PRIME MINISTER PRICE LEAVES FOR PANAMA

FL300110 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Premier Price left Belize this afternoon for a visit to Panama. During his absence, the deputy premier and minister of home affairs, the Honorable C.L.B. Rogers, will act as premier and minister of finance.

COSTA RICA

DETAILS OF OIL-CREDIT PLAN TO BE 'ANNOUNCED' 3 AUG

PA292240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 28 Jul (AFP)--It was learned here today from a reliable source that Venezuela and Mexico will agree to return to the Central American and Caribbean countries \$13 for each barrel of petroleum purchased, by way of long-term, low interest loans to be used for development projects. This measure is part of a so-called financial assistance plan to help these poor petroleum-importing countries.

The plan, which has been under study for some time by the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents, Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins, respectively, will be announced here on 3 August. For this purpose the two presidents will meet with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo on that date.

It was also said that the reduction of petroleum prices is being negotiated with Venezuela and Mexico. However, it was not confirmed if this reduction is included in the aforementioned plan, which the Venezuelan chief of state announced when he visited Costa Rica in June.

Further Report

PA291606 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] First Vice President Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz has told newsmen that the Nicaraguan junta may come on 3 August. He said that on that day Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will also be present in Costa Rica. The vice president, who is sitting in for President Rodrigo Carazo who is in Peru, said that there is a possibility the junta will come on 4 August or during this week.

The presidents of Mexico, Venezuela and Costa Rica will discuss matters concerning the oil supply to our country and the financing that may be necessary to help our government pay for oil imports.

It was reported at the presidential house that the country will pay the same \$33 that it pays the oil-producing countries for one barrel of oil. This figure, which is the average price that the country pays, will remain the same. The new increases will also be paid.

Prior to his departure for Peru, President Carazo told this station that an agreement will be signed not on a decrease in oil prices but on new increases. However, our country will receive loans for infrastructure and development projects based on these imports.

According to Carazo, the credit will be very flexible and at very low interest rates. Mexico and Venezuela will give preferential treatment to our country based on our oil imports. The main highways and roads will be improved. Special attention will be given to education and community health programs in order to improve the standard of living of Costa Ricans. The loans will be closely related to import figures. According to estimates, these imports may mean that the country will receive \$13 per imported barrel for loan purposes.

The true nature of the renegotiation with Mexico and Venezuela will be known on Sunday. President Carazo also said that the formal and detailed announcement will be made on 3 August. He noted that the plan proposed by Costa Rica, which we just explained to you, is being analyzed by Mexico and Venezuela. The two nations may amend certain clauses, but Carazo said he is sure the Costa Rican idea will not be changed.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARMS SMUGGLING IN COSTA RICA

PA261940 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran Government is unaware if the arms smuggling operation in Costa Rican territory is supplying weapons to the Central American guerrillas. Nevertheless, the Costa Rican authorities are acting correctly in undertaking an in-depth investigation of the case because effective formulas for a lasting peace must be applied in the region, Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said in a news conference yesterday noon.

In reply to questions from foreign correspondents, he said that he has learned of the arms smuggling in Costa Rica through the international news reports which have been published during the past few weeks. Regarding the possible supply of weapons to the Salvadoran subversives, he explained that the government has made its position known on previous occasions.

DEFENSE MINISTER URGES COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT

PA242214 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Jul 80 pp 2, 46

[Text] When asked about the current situation, Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said yesterday, "There are good times ahead."

"We are carrying out a profound revolution for the benefit of the majority. Therefore, we must all support the changes being made by the revolutionary government junta," Colonel Garcia said.

The official added that in order to reach those good times, it is necessary for all Salvadorans to contribute in some way, setting aside all conflicts, frustrations and all joining efforts for a better fatherland for the country.

He explained that the domestic situation is improving all the time, despite the fact that "bad Salvadorans are trying to project a sad image of the truth for the purpose of marring the reputation of the government."

"We do not want violence. We reject it. We are struggling against this violence," the defense minister added.

The efforts set forth for pacification are many, but we need greater cooperation from the citizens, who should criticize everything they consider contrary to the government's plans of obtaining peace for the sake of the fatherland.

When asked if it is true that the extreme right has ties with the government, he said no. "Neither with the right nor the left, but only with the people, for whose safety we are concerned," the minister said.

He said that violence is being generated by thieves, hoodlums, thugs and criminals who are sheltered by the political shields of the various extremists groups.

He explained that subversion has generated all the violence and that the militants of the various organizations have devoted themselves to actions different from their original political plans--actions such as thefts, lootings, murders, assaults, and so forth.

Colonel Garcia said that there has been much talk about coups d'etat, but that these coup threats are only imaginary. He was referring to rumors that he has been named as a coupist; but he is giving full support to the revolutionary government junta and invites the people to offer their cooperation so that it will be possible to carry out the profound changes that will bring peace to the nation.

He then said that the entry of arms is nothing new in our country and that the armed forces are constantly fighting against these violations by land, sea and air.

He also said that it has been hard work, and that they are pleased with the success reached, thanks to the cooperation given by many persons who have reported many cases.

Concerning certain alleged violent changes in the organization of the armed forces, Colonel Garcia denied this and said that the changes made during the present administration have been strictly administrative necessities to improve services.

EL INDEPENDIENTE VIEWS U.S. MILITARY AID

PA300249 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 25-26 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Commentary by the director: "Weapons To Kill our People"]

[Text] The Appropriations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives approved \$5 million for the sale of military equipment for our country but stipulated that special approval from Congress must be obtained prior to the use of these funds.

These limitations by the House of Representatives refer specifically to El Salvador, Haiti and South Korea.

Undoubtedly the U.S. representatives, in including El Salvador with Haiti and Korea, fear that the Salvadoran Government, supported by the United States, could at any moment exterminate its own people as it did in 1932 when Martinez seized power after having massacred 32,000 peasants. Since that time dictatorships have ruled this country.

The limitations on the use of credits for weapons by the U.S. Congressmen could be a favorable development in President Carter's human rights policy; that is, if the diplomatic support given to this country's army is withdrawn.

We have often said that a policy supporting the massacre of our people--seemingly a calculated extermination, is not compatible with the human rights ideals proclaimed by President Carter. Our people are convinced of the hypocrisy of the U.S. Government.

However, the words of our murdered archbishop, who said "please, do not send weapons to the Salvadoran Army," seem to favor a different, more positive attitude toward our government, which practices a moderate genocide of our people with weapons supplied "by the U.S. democracy."

ERP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MID-JULY ACTIONS

PA260431 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] states in a communique that around the middle of this month, ERP squads operating in the southeast of the country engaged the armed forces in combat for more than 1 hour. As a result of this battle, 15 soldiers of the armed forces died and 10 were wounded.

The communique adds that a military contingent of 100 men tried to surround the ERP fighters. As a result, the soldiers ran into a minefield and 40 of them were killed and 30 wounded. The communique notes that the ERP suffered four casualties in that action. The communique adds that in the region of (Tibiletal), La Union Department, approximately 500 soldiers tried to destroy the ERP forces operating in the region. However, the ERP communique notes, the fighters destroyed one of the six convoys used by the military, killed 50 soldiers and wounded approximately 70. The communique notes that the remaining military forces were withdrawn following a fight that lasted about 4 hours.

In other similar actions, the ERP, which belongs to the Unified Revolutionary Leadership of El Salvador, inflicted heavy losses on the troops of the military-Christian Democratic junta. The clashes have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the ERP fighters.

The communique notes that the ERP can be considered as a regular military force. It states that this is a very important historic moment [words indistinct] in heavy fighting and in the development of the revolutionary forces. In this regard, the ERP notes that it has troops that heroically resist the attacks of the enemy, which has had defeats inflicted upon it despite unfavorable circumstances.

GUATEMALA

ARMY DENIES CLASH WITH BRITISH TROOPS IN BELIZE

PA300358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0049 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Army denied today that its troops had clashed with British soldiers along the border with Belize.

"No confrontations have occurred between our troops and the British soldiers stationed in Belizean territory," the Guatemalan Army Foreign Relations Office said this afternoon. The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry also denied the report.

Press reports from Mexico said that an armed clash had occurred today between Guatemalan and British soldiers along the border zone with Belize--a neighboring territory which Guatemala claims from Great Britain.

MORE THAN 30 PEOPLE DIE IN SAN JUAN COTZAL CLASH

PA300008 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] More than 30 persons, 29 of them members of a clandestine group, 1 army officer, 1 sergeant and 1 enlisted man, were killed in a clash yesterday in San Juan Cotzal. The action took place when some 200 armed men attacked a military post. In addition to the dead, six soldiers and one rural guard were wounded, as well as an undetermined number of guerrillas. According to reports from newsmen covering the incident from the scene the guerrillas had taken up positions the night before on the hillsides and cemetery in front of and behind the military post respectively, and at dawn they opened fire on the post.

Those killed in this action were 2d Lt Carlos Humberto Hernandez Vasquez, Sgt Simon Noch Pichila and soldier Inocencio Chococh. The men at the military post, who were surprised by the attack, engaged the guerrillas in a shootout which caused alarm among the town's residents when the attackers started to withdraw through the streets leaving large quantities of bullet casings of various calibers.

The authorities did not start identifying the victims until 1600 yesterday. Many of the victims were residents of the region, who were identified by their families. However, due to a curfew effective at 1800, not all the bodies were collected.

The town was deserted. None of the residents dared to leave their homes because they were afraid as a result of the intensive armed clash. The few people who came out were relatives of some of the men killed in the shootout and they asked permission to collect the bodies. They were not allowed to do so because orders to bury them all in a common grave had been given.

Our reporters tried to interview the villagers and authorities in the village but no one gave any information, saying that our reporters should ask the armed forces for details. They only said that they regretted that tranquillity in the region had been altered by such incidents which only left mourning, suffering and considerable losses due to the fact that they can neither work nor harvest their crops in the hillsides where armed groups are hiding. The people are afraid if they go there, they will be involved in these activities.

Twelve bodies were in the hills in front of the military post, 5 more behind the post and others beside a river and near a bush where reporters were not allowed. The authorities said they did not want them to get hurt. Last night the situation in San Juan Cotzal was still confusing because many men and women had not returned. Some are thought to have been among the victims. Today the authorities will continue trying to identify the remaining bodies.

Last night, after yesterday's clash, army units continued combing the mountains of El Quiche and Huehuetenango by air and land in search of guerrillas operating in that region.

As we reported before, yesterday the guerrillas attacked San Juan Cotzal in El Quiche, who were repelled by army units during fierce clashes which lasted several hours. Until yesterday afternoon, the army's public relations office officially reported that 18 guerrillas had been killed and the death of 2d Lt Carlos Humberto Hernandez Vasquez, Sgt Simon Noch and soldier Inocencio Chococh, and another 6 persons wounded.

According to our reporter in the past few days subversive slogans have been painted in the walls of several houses and public buildings in Huehuetenango. He also said that a large quantity of leftwing subversive propaganda has also been distributed for which the authorities have decided to increase the vigilance in the zone to prevent subversive elements from spreading unrest among the people in the region, it was learned.

Army Bulletin

PA300009 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 29 Jul 80 p 4

[Bulletin issued by Guatemalan Army Public Relations Office on 28 July in Guatemala City]

[Excerpt] The army deeply regrets the death of 2d Lt Carlos Humberto Hernandez Vasquez, Sgt Simon Noch Pichila and soldier Inocencio Chococh and the injuries suffered by six soldiers and a rural guard.

It also reports that in the actions carried out during the treacherous attack, the FP's [expansion unknown] criminal group had 18 casualties, all male, who still have not been unidentified because they did not have any identification papers. From evidence gathered where the action took place, it has been established that in the attack the subversive group at the service of international communism used FAL, G-3 and M-1 rifles, none of which are used by our army. This categorically and definitely proves that these groups are receiving support from abroad.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT MAY QUIT OAS UNLESS ACTION TAKEN ON BOLIVIA

PA300450 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 CWT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Nicaragua issued a warning in Lima today that it will reconsider its presence in the OAS if that organization does not take effective action against the coupist regime established in Bolivia.

Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, told the press this today shortly before leaving for Ecuador to meet Miguel D'Escoto. We want to see if the OAS is really trying to defend democracy. If it does not respond to the needs and just demands of the Bolivian people, we will have to reconsider our membership in that body, Ramirez said.

D'Escoto in turn said that Nicaragua regards the recent OAS pronouncement on the Bolivian case insufficient. Therefore, it has called for a foreign ministers' meeting during which it will ask that effective action be taken to isolate Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime and to support the will of the Bolivian people as stated during the recent election. That election was won by the People's Democratic Union led by Hernan Siles Zuazo who has proclaimed the creation of an underground resistance government.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister voiced the country's concern over the indifference and inaction of OAS member governments who flaunt their democratic standing and defense of human rights but have refused to make resolute decisions concerning events in Bolivia.

It is necessary to stop situations such as that in Bolivia because if we don't do anything the Bolivian people will follow Paraguay's route, alluding to the prolonged reactionary dictatorship in Paraguay, and fascism will continue to extend its claws in the hemisphere, D'Escoto stated.

He also noted that Bolivia offers the OAS a historic opportunity to win credibility in Latin America by acting on behalf of the people rather than on behalf of gorilla, oligarchic and proimperialistic governments.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DENIES USSR BUILDING AIRBASE

PA300434 Paris AFP in Spanish 0408 GMT 30 July 80

[Text] Managua, 29 Jul (AFP)--Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua, German Shlyapnikov, said that reports published in London saying that a team of Soviet engineers is building an airbase in the Atlantic region of Nicaragua are completely false.

The report was published in the British DAILY TELEGRAPH and quoted Nicaraguan opposition sources. It said that the base is located 100 km inland from Puerto Cabezas. The conservative newspaper also said that the Soviet and Cuban influence in Nicaragua is growing.

Referring to the report, Ambassador Shlyapnikov said that we do not have plans to build an airbase here--not now, nor within 15 years. The diplomat also said that a Soviet ship had arrived today at Nicaragua's Atlantic coast to explore the country's fishing possibilities. This activity is part of a broad plan for Soviet technical aid to Nicaragua. The USSR intends to help Nicaragua in the fields of mining, geology, hydroelectric power and other areas of industrial development, he said.

SANDINISTS SAY NORTHERN SECTOR 'UNDER CONTROL'

PA281826 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] The Sandinist police, army, state security and border guards are in control of northern Nicaragua. Several persons, including two women, have been arrested and charged with counterrevolutionary activities.

The Sandinist authorities have the entire northern sector of the country under control. The Sandinist military action has quelled counterrevolutionary activities which had caused several casualties among defenseless literacy brigade workers. According to reports by the Sandinist troops, five suspects, three men and two women, in the murder of literacy brigade worker Luis Emilio Garcia Vasquez have been arrested.

Garcia Vasquez was murdered by individuals dressed in olive green and carrying. 22-caliber rifles and machetes. Hero and martyr Luis Garcia Vasquez was cut 27 times with machetes. According to eyewitnesses, when the counterrevolutionaries killed Garcia Vasquez they said they were killing him because he was helping the Sandinists. The eyewitnesses also said that the criminals came from Honduras. A complete report on the arrests and investigations being carried out by the Sandinist authorities in Nueva Segovia is expected today.

NEW FRONT CLAIMS CREDIT FOR BOMBING LEON, EMBASSIES

PA260416 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0130 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The self-styled Patriotic Anticomunist Front [Frente Patriotico Anticomunista--Frepa] today assumed responsibility for having carried out last week's air attacks on the military fortresses in Leon, Nicaragua. The same group assumed responsibility for the attacks on the Nicaraguan Embassies in Honduras and El Salvador.

In a press communique released to the newspapers, the Frepa says that "these activities are proof of our direct fight against Marxist-Sandinist forces which have seized Nicaragua." The Frepa adds, "We hereby declare a war without quarter against international communism which deprives us of our freedom and massacres our people."

'DIRECT LINE' FEATURES MEMBERS OF FPR

PA261657 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Jul 80

["Direct Line" phone-in program with members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution: Virgilio Godoy of the Independent Liberal Party; Edgard Macias, of the People's Social Christian Party; Rene Nunez Tellez, of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and Luis Sanchez Sancho, of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party--live]

[Excerpts] [Question by {?Evaristo Gomez}] What will the role of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] be?

[Godoy] A series of discussions that began in October 1979 ended yesterday with the signing of the FPR's organizational charter. This newly created national institution will pursue two basic objectives. In the first place, it is aimed at creating a pluralist political bloc which will mesh with the objective of defending and stabilizing or, in other words, consolidating the Nicaraguan revolution in order to ensure the social and economic transformations required by the masses in Nicaragua and to guarantee a growing democratization, as well as the national liberation of our country.

In the second place, the FPR aims at backing the democratization and patriotic policy pursued by the Government of National Reconstruction.

Naturally, these purposes and objectives are divided into a full range of systems connected with the democratization process, the work in the economic field and the impetus that must be given to the social features of the revolutionary process.

Regarding the democratization of our country, we can state that it is basically aimed at promoting maximum participation by the Nicaraguan people in the reconstruction of our country and in the adoption of decisions in it because, in the final analysis, they will be the ones who will benefit or suffer from the effects of political decisions.

With regard to economics, the FPR seeks to contribute as effectively as possible to the achievement of the initial objective of this process, which is Nicaragua's reconstruction. This will make it possible to lay the groundwork for a future development and expansion [profundizacion] of the revolutionary process.

In the social field, the FPR realizes that there are basic needs to be met and that the organizations which undertook this commitment yesterday must devote their full efforts to this end.

It must be borne in mind that our purpose is not to endorse all actions taken by the revolutionary leadership and the government but to contribute with our criticism, although in a responsible vein, to achieving the objectives which all of us are pursuing. Thus we, the members of the Independent Liberal Party, the People's Social Christian Party [PPSC], the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and Socialist Party, have reached agreement on a number of minimum objectives which we will try to fulfill through the FPR's program.

[Question by university student Fonseca Martinez] I want to ask Companero Edgard Macias of the Social Christian Party [PSC] a question: Why is that party divided? What is the difference between his group and that of Adan Fletes and what is his opinion of the Social Christians who are murdering their people in El Salvador?

[Macias] Companera, in the first place I wish to tell you that I am a member of the PPSC and not of the PSC. I also wish to outline the differences which I feel exist between the sector led by Fletes and the PPSC. If you review the PSC's history, which dates back to 1957, you will realize that the PSC regards private ownership of the means of production as untouchable and that it does not seriously question the fact that this has been a factor in the exploitation of the Nicaraguan people.

Through a knowledge of our reality and due to the very fact that our party is, to a large extent, composed of workers and peasants, we, the members of the PPSC, have concluded that this is one of the points that must be considered in order to become a revolutionary party that responds to the interests of the large Nicaraguan majorities, which are composed of workers and peasants. But this still might not be enough to differentiate between our parties. They say that it is actions, not words, which basically differentiate people, so you must also separate the various sectors' actions in order to observe their differences.

In order for you to be able to observe the actions of one party or the other, I will respond to the second part of your question on the two parties' position on our Salvadoran brothers' current situation.

We in the PPSC feel that the policy followed by Jose Napoleon Duarte's faction in El Salvador is un-Christian, unpopular and more interested in power than in the Salvadoran people's interests. We condemn the stand and political line of the Christian Democrats heading the Salvadoran Government junta. We think that even at the Social Christian level--in the most traditional sense of the word--that policy does not respond to a social Christian tenets. We condemn the junta for stubbornly trying to remain in power even though the Salvadoran people are suffering from the Salvadoran Army's attacks--attacks by which the junta is officially represented, since the Salvadoran Government junta is the national chief of the Salvadoran Army.

But the PSC's position is totally different. They support the Salvadoran junta. They recently defended the junta's position when the issue was discussed in the Nicaraguan State Council. Moreover, they have voiced their support for the Salvadoran junta on two occasions: one, at the domestic level, when a meeting of the Christian Democratic Organization of America (ODCA) was held in Nicaragua. The ODCA is composed of Latin America's traditional Social Christian parties. At this meeting, the PSC requested support for the Salvadoran junta. More recently, the ODCA met again in Caracas, at the council level this time, and reiterated its support for the Salvadoran junta. The endorsement involved the total support of the PSC, which is led by Dr Adan Fletes Valle.

This may give you an idea of the differences between our parties' policies. It may also give you an idea of the objectives generally pursued by each of these organizations because here in Nicaragua, the PPSC is involved in a unity-oriented action aimed at strengthening and defending this revolution, which has cost us Nicaraguans so much. Furthermore, a human rights commission manipulated by the vice president of the PSC, which is led by Adan Fletes, has taken upon itself the task of slandering our revolution by inventing human rights violations where there are none, as if by magic. I hope to have in some way answered your question.

[Question] This is Adela Martinez calling from the Pancasan neighborhood. Companero Nunez, in view of my scant political education I would like to ask you to explain the following to me: Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce has repeatedly said that the FSLN will not reach pacts with any political party. Don't you think that with the creation of the FPR, the FSLN is entering a pact with other parties?

[Nunez] Well, Companera Martinez, let us start with our historic experience. We all know that it has been the practice of the political parties to enter into pacts here. However, a pact is reached between rivals or enemies. It is a sort of truce to gather strength, obtain privileges, divide the booty or surrender to the powerful. In sum, it is a meeting or a situation in which interested parties meet with their enemies or their political rivals to serve personal or party interests. That has been our historic experience with continuous pacts between the Conservative Party and the Somozist Party. Our people have assimilated this experience and through their attitude and struggle have condemned and buried those fascist parties which placed personal or party interests above the interests of the Nicaraguan people. We do not believe in such pacts. We are not compromising.

We are very interested in seeing all the progressive and revolutionary forces make joint efforts and push this revolution forward. We don't impose any kind of leadership or plan on anybody. We are going to discuss meet with all those companeros interested in the revolution so that together we can really develop this revolution at the pace that the Nicaraguan people require. Therefore, we are in the FPR trying to unite with the revolutionary, progressive forces for the sake of the Nicaraguan people, not for the sake of any individual or any group.

This is the basic difference between the creation of the FPR and the old political ties between the traditional parties which have been buried in Nicaragua. In sum, past pacts sought to serve personal or group interests while the political relationship and the unity of the political, trade, union, economic and other forces that the Sandinist Front is promoting here seek mainly to benefit the Nicaraguan people, to unite all the forces interested in this revolution and to unite all forces interested in benefitting the Nicaraguan people to overcome all the very difficult problems we are facing today.

[Question] This is A. Cajina calling from the Miguel Gutierrez neighborhood in Managua. Companero Godoy, the goal of the FPR platform could be considered to be a basic government program and, since all its member parties agree on it and promise to abide by it, could you tell me what the value will be of the resolutions that this front adopts on these points as far as the government junta and the State Council are concerned? Will they be mere suggestions or will they be mandates to be carried out? Thank You.

[Godoy] We will try to answer your question this way. The platform planks are not something made up for political reasons. They are the result of an analysis of the needs of our people and the Patriotic Front is trying to contribute to the understanding and fulfillment of the needs of our people and so the State Council and the government junta will not doubt share the same views. We have to promote the revolution's programs even in those sectors which still do not have an appropriate level of awareness to meet those historic needs. In other words, we are not creating needs. We are trying to meet those needs and we think that our agreements must be part of the government program and the State Council's work program because they are part of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

[Question] This is Carlos Alberto Martinez calling from the Monseignor Lezcano neighborhood. What does the Patriotic Front think about the killing of three brigade members in the past few days and the attitude of the Somozist guardsmen in Honduras with the endorsement of the Honduran Government? Won't the Patriotic Front address itself to this?

[Sanchez Sancho] The enactment or promulgation of a law is not enough to stop or impede these crimes as we have seen in the past few weeks with the occurrence of these new shameless crimes.

This means that even though our people have the Sandinist Peoples Army, the Sandinist Police, the peoples militias and the state security organizations, it is up to the people more than it is up to the FPR to find and implement ways to defend the revolution and in this case to defend our brother brigade members. This means that the Nicaraguan people through their organizations--the Sandinist Defense Committees, trade unions, agricultural communes, political grassroots organizations and every kind of organization of the working Nicaraguan people--must be more careful and cooperate more closely with the state organizations in charge of protecting and ensuring the safety of the revolutionary process so that the counterrevolutionaries who are committing acts that we all condemn and regret will be isolated, uncovered and smashed. We must increasingly try to uncover them and prevent the repetition of those actions.

We could say the same thing about the activities of the Somozists in Honduras. It is public knowledge that terrorist actions against our diplomatic representatives in Honduras have been intensified in the past few days. Efforts are being made to create unrest for the representatives of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government there and the FPR fully and unconditionally supports the revolutionary government's policy as stated by the Foreign Ministry by calling for efficient ways to control these groups of Somozist refugees, many of whom are just promoting counterrevolutionary and terrorist actions such as those taken against our diplomatic offices. Therefore, in line with the FPR's basic tenet--the defense of the revolution--we want to work as quickly and effectively as possible not just to issue press or radio statements but to take practical action to organize and strengthen the people's organizations and to tighten ties of cooperation and coordination among the people, their organizations, the revolutionary political parties and the state organizations in charge of protecting the people and keeping order and security needed to successfully promote the economic reactivation and national reconstruction plans.

[Question] What is your opinion of Fidel Castro's visit to Nicaragua, particularly to Bluefields on the Atlantic Coast?

[Macias] For us Commander Fidel Castro's visit to Nicaragua is a fraternal and very important event for our country. We can say that it is an honor for Nicaraguans to have him here for a couple of days and not just a short visit to attend one of the acts of celebration of our first anniversary. But as you have seen, Commander Fidel Castro is going out of his way to get to know us and to get in touch with all sectors of our community, touring the country, going to the Atlantic coast where he talked to different sectors of the population. He also was in Leon, Masaya, Monimbo, Granada, Rivas--in other words, his visit, more than mere courtesy or diplomacy, is a fraternal demonstration of great sympathy toward the Nicaraguan people.

This is so to the point that he has taken a special interest in learning more about Nicaragua by talking to Nicaraguans that he managed to come in contact with in one way or another. We have seen him stop on the highway to talk to people he met on his way--peasants, workers, professionals, municipal authorities--in other words, with every sector that would give him the opportunity to talk directly to the people in more personal contacts. This is a significant and humanistic attitude by a statesman who considers that his relations with Nicaragua, or any other country, is not just a diplomatic affair but a close relation with members of the community he is visiting, in this case us Nicaraguans. We consider it a very positive visit and we are pleased to have Commander Fidel Castro in our country. This is a very humane visit in which he has tried to hold individual and personal contacts with the people.

[Question] This is Orlando Perez Martinez of Managua. I want to ask the companeros from the Patriotic Front of the Revolution two things: First, what are the fundamental principles on which the parties of the Patriotic Front differ? And also, is the Patriotic Front planning to become a unified and pluralist party?

42

[Nunez] I would prefer to talk about points on which we agree. In reality, there are many more points on which we agree than on which we disagree. Now, to answer Companero Perez Martinez' question, I would say that our parties, which already existed, with their own structures, working styles and own views, have decided to get together as a first step toward improving our relations, to know more about the basic tasks of the Nicaraguan revolution. Based on this, we are trying to know one another better in order to follow a single trend in favor of the Nicaraguan revolution, the plan for a single party, because it still is just a project cannot be approved just like that. It does not depend on what we are thinking at this moment or in the next 3 months. It depends, I would say, on the way each party member of the Patriotic Front responds to and assumes the tasks the revolution needs to solve. Hence, the evolution of this organization, its efficiency, coordination, closer relations and mutual identification will determine in the future if we want to go ahead to form a unified party.

However, at this moment the Patriotic Front is an organization formed by four political parties which are coordinated, but maintaining their political identity, jointly assuming revolutionary tasks. These tasks should serve to strengthen us as individual parties and help us develop and consolidate our political views. It should also serve to make us advance in the use of similar working methods or styles to improve the quality of the revolutionary tasks and to face rapidly and efficiently the problems we have and which demand great human efforts, organization and manpower to meet them.

[Godoy] Just as Companero Nunez explained, the main objective of this coalition, alliance or bloc, which we call the Patriotic Front of the Revolution has not been to form a single party. The Independent Liberal Party particularly considers that Nicaragua needs to maintain pluralism, to have different political organizations. This does not discard the possibility that in the future we could form a single party or continue as separate organizations, as we are now, but of course always trying to improve them, as a requirement to advance the revolution and to obtain from it the greatest benefits for our people.

[Question] My name is Leonor Perez from Managua. My question is: What do you think of the position assumed by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) asking that a date be set for elections, considering that what is important at this moment for the revolution is to rebuild Nicaragua and to take the people out of their social, political and cultural backwardness left by the dictatorship?

[Sanchez] Companero Perez has answered this question. In relation to this issue, we have maintained a position which fully coincides with what the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction said officially in last Monday's news conference. We are trying to establish and solve problems of high priority by trying to find practical and effective solutions to the most urgent ones. In this respect, we believe and we reiterate that the problem of elections, or setting a date for elections, cannot be placed above other urgent problems in the fields of health, housing, economic reactivation, national reconstruction and others.

[Question] My name is Fernando Ordenana and I am from Managua. Will leftwing organizations such as the Workers Front, the Communist Party and other leftist organizations join the Patriotic Front of the Revolution? I would also like to know what political opportunity there will be for bourgeois candidates?

[Macias] The Patriotic Front of the Revolution is formed by leftist organizations which understand the present historic moment in Nicaragua and therefore hold positions consequent with this situation and with the interest of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

Therefore, it includes those who believe in the need to take a revolutionary position toward the ultimate objectives of our revolution, which consist of guaranteeing that the process is carried out in a positive way that benefits large sectors of our population over the medium and long terms, that is, workers and peasants. Sometimes to demand immediate solutions could be counterrevolutionary, even if looks revolutionary. In fact sometimes, to accept solutions over the medium and long terms could be the best revolutionary position to guarantee the interests of the majorities, who need those in charge of solving the problems to be capable of assuming a serene attitude, taking into consideration all factors involved. For the time being only the four organizations already mentioned form the Patriotic Front, but it is open to all revolutionary organizations which are part of the process and capable of assuming a mature revolutionary attitude in the face of the different situations our country is facing.

[Question] Oscar Munoz, Ciudad Jardin, Managua. Were the other democratic parties in the country invited to join the Patriotic Front or was it formed exclusively by these four parties?

[Sanchez Sancho] We were honest when we said that the organizations most closely identified with the revolutionary process are the ones that organized the Patriotic Front. In this respect we can say that we have not acted unilaterally in establishing and forming the Patriotic Front inasmuch as the criterion which prevailed in our organizing and developing the front has been precisely to admit only those organizations which are most in line with the historic moment we are going through and with the Sandinist people's revolution.

We are in favor of maintaining national unity as a political foundation on behalf of the revolutionary project of national reconstruction. This national unity has mechanisms which are already functioning. An example is the State Council, in which all political, social, labor, professional, business and religious sectors are participating.

It is worth mentioning that when we talk about national unity, which is effective in our country, when we say that in this revolutionary process and in this gigantic task of national reconstruction--not just physical reconstruction of what was destroyed, but of building a new society in Nicaragua--all truly democratic, progressive, revolutionary and patriotic sectors, whether formed by workers, peasants or even businessmen, can participate and the doors are open to all.

This does not mean that for us that participation is a cake from which each sector will grab a piece. We understand participation by all sectors as a means of cooperating in the task of reconstruction and to carry ahead the project of revolutionary transformation for the benefit of the majority of the people. We are not trying to promote selfish practices for the benefit of specific political or economic groups. We are trying to promote a truly progressive, democratic, revolutionary and patriotic attitude to carry out transformations aimed directly at solving the most serious and dramatic problems faced by the people as result of long years of political, social and economic domination and oppression from domestic and foreign forces.

[Announcer] We would like the members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution to make a final statement to summarize what has been said here tonight.

[Macias] In essence, the Patriotic Front of the Revolution is an effort by some progressive and revolutionary organizations of Nicaragua for the purpose of unifying views, to complement one another and to develop a unity which can serve to take advantage of the resources that all organizations which form the Patriotic Front can offer to promote the objectives of the Sandinist people's revolution.

In this respect we can say that the Patriotic Front has a Pluralistic basis which is positive and valuable. We are trying to channel a number of ideas and views that each organization has and which we can submit to the Patriotic Front and present as references for our Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the State Council. In other words, we could also be a means of participation and promotion of ideas and projects on how to improve our revolution, how to solve our problems, how to take care of our needs, how to join efforts to overcome the problems obstructing the development of the Nicaraguan revolution as soon as possible.

CLANDESTINE ANTICOMMUNIST STATION BROADCAST IN APRIL

PA281932 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 Jul 80 pp 8, 84

[Text] Counterrevolution broke out yesterday, 15 July, at dawn in Nicaragua while the government there is making last-minute arrangements to celebrate the first anniversary of the overthrow of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle on 19 July.

The above report was broadcast yesterday at 1530 by the Central American News Service [Sercano] and retransmitted by Radio Fabulosa and Emisoras Unidas in Guatemala.

Towns Have Been Seized

Expanding its report, Sercano said that according to reports received by its editing office the counterrevolutionaries had taken several towns by surprise. It gave no names or places, however.

The Frangua Radio Station

Regarding the rumored armed action in Nicaragua, Radio Fabulosa said that in April this year a clandestine radio station that identified itself as Frangua (Nicaraguan Revolutionary Anticommunist Forces) [Fuerzas Revolucionarias Anticomunistas de Nicaragua], broadcasting over medium wave on a frequency that was very close that of Radio Reloj in Costa Rica, had reported that groups of former Sovozist guardsmen were preparing to set counter-revolution into motion in Nicaragua. Radio Frangua also reported that these groups had inflicted casualties on the Sandinists during surprise attacks in several towns.

400 Captured

[Nicaraguan] Interior Minister Tomas Borge simultaneously reported that the Sandinist forces had captured 400 former national guardsmen and that "we are waiting for the counterrevolutionaries whom we will crush like cockroaches."

BRIEFS

MEDICINES FROM BULGARIA--The secretary of the Bulgarian Embassy in Nicaragua delivered \$500,000 worth of medical supplies that the Bulgarian Government donated to Nicaragua. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jul 80 PA]

DOCTORS' RETURN FROM CUBA--Joaquin Solis Piura, health deputy minister for training, has received a delegation of 44 professors from the school of medicine of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua who attended a 1-month course on pedagogy in Villa Clara Province, Cuba. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Jul 80 p 5 PA]

GRANMA REPORTS HAYDEE SANTAMARIA COMMITTS SUICIDE

FL291027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA today carries a item entitled "Comrade Haydee Santamaria Committed Suicide [se privo de la vida]."

It says: GRANMA is grieved to report that prominent revolutionary fighter, heroine of the Moncada Barracks assault and Sierra Maestra combatant Haydee Santamaria Cuadrado committed suicide yesterday afternoon. She was a member of our party's Central Committee, member of the Council of State and director of Casa de las Americas. Her remains are at the funeral home at Calzada and K [Streets]. The funeral will be today at 1600.

Funeral on 29 Jul

FL292143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The funeral of the outstanding revolutionary fighter, heroine of the assault on Moncada Barracks and fighter of the Sierra Maestra, Haydee Santamaria Cuadrado, who was a member of the party Central Committee, member of the Council of State and director of Casa de las Americas, was held this afternoon. An impressive demonstration of mourning accompanied her mortal remains from the funeral home on Calzada and K Streets to Colon Cemetery.

Almeida Eulogy

FL300050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, party and government officials and people in general attended the funeral of Haydee Santamaria. Delivering the eulogy, Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the party Politburo, said:

[Begin recording] There is no duty more painful and sad than the one we have to fulfill this afternoon. We have come here to bid farewell to one who was a devoted combatant of our revolution since the earliest and most difficult days, to a close comrade loved by all of us and all the people, to a person of incalculable international prestige who, by her own merits and hard work, became an outstanding representative of the heroism, history, spirit of struggle and feeling of solidarity of revolutionary Cuba.

Haydee Santamaria, in her own right, holds an indelible place in the Cuban revolution. That is why these circumstances in which her death has taken place are doubly bitter. Haydee was one of those youths who since the 10 March [1952] coup began to seek a new path to free Cuba and found it on the side of Fidel. When we still had nothing--neither arms nor money nor public renown--when we had practically nothing except our dreams and desires to fight, she along with her brother Abel already had become a spearhead of the revolutionary movement that was emerging. She participated, as is known, in the assault on the Moncada Barracks and there she resisted with superior fortitude one of the hardest tests any revolutionary has had to undergo when the tyranny's henchmen mercilessly showed her the bloody remains which proved the savage murder they had just committed against Abel and other comrades who were equally dear and close.

She was jailed. She left prison and, along with Comrade Melba [Hernandez], devoted all her efforts to carry out the instructions and tasks which Comrade Fidel had outlined from prison to reorganize the revolutionary movement. These included the first edition and distribution of "History Will Absolve Me."

As a clandestine fighter, she participated with Frank Pais and other combatants in organizing the 30 November [1956] uprising in Santiago de Cuba and in many other tasks in the cities. She was a member of the 26 July National Directorate since its founding. She rose in the rebel army in the Sierra Maestra. In spite of her health problems, she remained in the mountains for sometime until she went abroad on Fidel's orders to carry out important missions for the revolution.

Her absolute devotion to the cause, revolutionary stoicism and obsession with the struggle were always present. With a similar spirit, after the 1 January victory she devoted herself to the new tasks of the country. She spared no efforts to consolidate and develop our socialist homeland. She was a bulwark of our party of whose Central Committee she was a member since its founding. And her work over 20 years at the head of Casa de las Americas represents an exceptional contribution to the friendship, solidarity, culture and development of close ties between Cuba and its fraternal countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and other parts of the world. She contributed notably to raising the prestige of our country and to seeing that the example and truth of Cuba paved their way victoriously through the blockade and slanders of Yankee imperialism and reactionaries of the continent.

As a matter of principle, we revolutionaries cannot agree with suicide. The life of a revolutionary belongs to his cause and his people and he should devote it to service until the last atom of energy and last second of life. However, we cannot judge Comrade Haydee coldly. It would not be fair. We who knew her well were aware that her wounds from the Moncada never healed. Above all, in more recent years Comrade Haydee had been suffering a progressive deterioration of health. In addition, a few months ago she was involved in an automobile accident which almost cost her life and worsened even more her physical and mental state of health. Undoubtedly, these circumstances which led her to the extreme of losing control over herself can explain how a person of her historical and revolutionary position and with such high merits before her country and socialism and whose courage was tested during the most difficult and heroic moments of our struggle could have made the tragic decision to take her own life. For this reason, this painful end cannot diminish her virtues or the strength of her revolutionary example or the legacy she leaves to our new generations, especially the Cuban women.

We do not remember her in her final tragic moment. We will remember her with Abel and Fidel in the preparations for the revolutionary movement. We will remember her as a heroine of the Moncada. We will remember her as a combatant in the Sierra and plains. We will remember her as builder of our new country. We will remember her in her example of militancy, hard work, simplicity and total dedication to the cause of socialism and internationalism. And, with that example, those of us who must continue moving ahead will renew our energy, fulfilling our duty to the country and the revolution.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the relatives of Haydee Santamaria, of the party Central Committee, Council of State and Casa de las Americas Directorate, we express to you our deepest gratitude for having joined us at this time of grief. Thank you very much. [end recording]

PERMISSION GRANTED TO REFUGEES TO RETURN HOME

FL291605 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The four Cubans who arrived in Jamaica on July 8 and 9 and one other who arrived on July 1, returned to Cuba on Friday evening aboard a Cuban Government aircraft sent to take them to Havana, a spokesman for the immigration office told the GLEANER yesterday.

The Cubans who were among the thousands who fled Cuba by boat earlier this year, to Miami, Florida, were stranded in Jamaica when they were refused permission by the Cuban Government to re-enter their homeland. They came here from Miami, where they had been given political asylum.

According to the Cubans, they were returning to Cuba because they found that living in Miami without any family, without jobs and being unable to speak English was quite difficult.

In an early response to the plight of the Cubans, Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada said that they would not be allowed to go back to Cuba, because they had tried to make a big scandal on his country in their bid to "leave out of communism".

In Cuba, he said, they were assured of work and therefore had to face the consequences which followed their earlier decision to leave Cuba.

However, on July 10 when contacted and told that the refugees had expressed regret at their earlier decision, he said he would be willing to have talks with them although he would not promise anything.

When a GLEANER team visited the Cubans at the Salvation Army men's hostel in Kingston on Friday morning, their situation was still uncertain. They also found a fifth Cuban, Israel Diaz who was also experiencing the same difficulties as the other four. He too left on Friday.

He told the GLEANER that he arrived in the island on July 1. Refused permission to re-enter Cuba, he went to the immigration authorities, who told him they could not help him. They then took him to the central police station lock-up where he spent eight days in protective custody.

On July 11, he was taken to the immigration department on Church Street where the other four Cubans were. They were then taken to the Cuban Embassy where they spoke with Mr Estrada, and told him their reasons for wanting to return to Cuba. Mr Estrada in turn gave them application forms for re-entering Cuba.

The ambassador, they said, treated them well and spoke to them about their error and how their application forms would be processed.

As in previous interviews, the Cubans said that they had committed a "great error" in leaving their country, children, mothers and other relatives.

"We have made an erroneous decision and now we have decided to return to our land under any circumstances. We believe that our petition to the representatives of Cuba in this country has been understood. We also believe in the opportunities that have been given so many times to persons who have committed errors of this type or similar. We did not leave our country as delinquents or with criminal records for which when we return we will be punished."

Asked if they would be punished if they were able to return to Cuba, they said: "Nothing will happen to us."

"We have a debt to society. We know that we have committed a great error in leaving our country. If the Cuban authorities believe our error should receive some punishment, we are ready to be judged by the Cuban authorities," they said.

They expressed thanks to the Salvation Army for the help they gave them and to the immigration officers who they said treated them "very well."